"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, colder today; tomorrow and Sunday fair; west to variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 15.

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WIRELESS JOINS MEXICAN CAPITAL AND GERMANY

Washington Learns of New Connection Formed Which Escapes Our Censorship.

SERIOUS FACTOR IN A WAR

Berlin Offered Guatemala to Carranza if He Could Conquer That Republic.

GRAND JURY ACTS HERE

Von Igel's Documents Examined—Chakraborty Declares Citizenship Intention.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Information has reached the Government from a semi-official source that through the perfection of a powerful wireless telegraph plant in Mexico City direct communication has been established between the Mexican capital and Germany.

Officials realize that if confirmed this news is of great importance, and an investigation has been ordered. Through connection by Mexico City with the land telegraphs leading into the United States Germany would be able to obtain exemption from the censorship which is now imposed upon its communications by the American Government at the wireless stations at Sayville and Tuckerton and by the British and French Governments in their control of the Atlantic cables.

Far-reaching possibilities would thus be opened for the violation of American neutrality, or even the menacing of the national safety in the present critical situation. Sea raiders and submarines might be directed, and full information concerning the departure of ships from American ports furnished. German agents in this country might keep in close touch with Berlin, and in case of war more serious results might follow.

The wireless plant in Mexico City was erected for the professed purpose of bringing the de facto government into closer touch with its military forces throughout Mexico. General Alvaro Obregon, who is regarded as pro-German in his sympathies, insisted upon the importance of the plant from that viewpoint.

According to one version the Mexico City plant is not strong enough to send radio messages to Germany, but can receive messages from the Nauen station, one of the strongest sending stations in the world. The plant in Mexico City can transmit to a wireless station which has been established recently at Acajutla, on the west coast of Salvador, just below the Guatemalan border. The statement is made here that this station is under the control of Germans, sent from Mexico on the Mexican gunboat Jesus Carranza, which also took along wireless equipment manufactured by German mechanics in Mexico.

From semi-official sources information has reached Washington that secret meetings are being held by Germans in Vera Cruz and Monterey to determine upon joint action by Germans in Mexico in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.

PLOTTING IN MANY LANDS.

Central and South America and East Indies Infested by Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Wholesale evidence of plots and intrigues by German agents in many countries is reaching the capital. Not only in Central and South America were schemers busy, but also in distant places not hitherto mentioned, such as the Dutch East Indies.

German intrigues against the United States did not stop with the Zimmermann plot to induce Japan and Mexico to form an alliance for war on this country.

It became known tonight that efforts had been made by the German Government to persuade the Carranza Government to invade Guatemala, to overthrow the Government of President Cabrera with the promise that if Carranza won the Mexican Government would continue to hold Guatemala if success crowned Germany's arms in the European war. This suggestion to Mexico was intended as an inducement to the Carranza Government to win it to the German cause.

Apparently Germany was willing to have Mexico acquire territory all the way from the border of Honduras to the southern boundaries of Utah and Colorado. British Honduras is now stretched along the eastern frontier of Guatemala, virtually blocking that country from an exclusive seacoast on the Caribbean Sea. German intrigue would wipe out British Honduras and hand it over with Guatemala to the projected new and large Mexican Republic which Zimmermann would help Carranza in setting up in payment for action by Mexico toward bringing Japan into an alliance of war against the United States.

Pressed Salvador Also.

Germany has also been pressing Salvador to assume a hostile attitude toward Guatemala. It was stated here in a well-informed quarter tonight that this pressure on Salvador was being exerted through Germanic-Mexican connections.

Salvador has protested to the United States against the treaty between this country and Nicaragua, by which for a payment of $3,000,000 to Nicaragua this country obtained perpetual rights to the Nicaraguan Canal route and a naval base on Fonseca Bay. Salvador filed claim in the Central American Court of Justice against Nicaragua, alleging that

Continued on Page 4.

Measure in French Chamber to Mobilize All Labor

PARIS, March 8.—The Government's measure for mobilising the civil population, which was introduced in the Senate Feb. 8 by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has been amended in committee of the Senate by the inclusion of some suggestions from a bill by Henri Bergenger, Senator from Guadeloupe. The bill is now ready to be considered by Parliament.

The report of the committee says the civilian population of France has been spontaneously and voluntarily mobilised to the number of many millions for thirty-two months, including women, old men, and boys, but in order that there may be no wasted effort, it is necessary to organize comprehensively a civilian mobilisation.

The principal features of the bill are: First, voluntary enrollment for citizens of both sexes of allied and neutral nations as well as of France, between the ages of 17 and 60 years; second, that invitations to enlist shall be sent to persons who do not come forward voluntarily, and, third, that those who have not responded either voluntarily or to invitation shall be enrolled by the Government and assigned to work for which they are capable.

AMERICAN FORCES LAND AT SANTIAGO

400 Men from Warships Take Charge at Governor Munoz's Request.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON

Belknap Assumed to Have Found It Necessary to Act Without Specific Orders.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 8.—Four hundred men from American warships have landed at the request of Garcia Munoz, the Civil Governor, and taken charge of Santiago.

The canefields and the Union sugar mill at San Luis, ten miles north of Santiago, are burning. The people of San Luis are greatly alarmed and have built barricades in the streets, expecting an attack from the rebels. The Americans were landed from the mine-layer San Francisco, the cruiser Olympia, the gunboat Petrel, and the gunboat Machias.

The people of Santiago have regained confidence since the landing of the Americans. There has been no fighting here as a result of the arrival of the American guards.

Heavy fighting is reported in the vicinity of Palma Soriano. Many civilians are leaving the city to join the Constitutionalist army.

Colonel Betancourt of the Menocal forces is preparing to attack Santiago. It is reported that the Palma mill has been destroyed.

Government forces commanded by Colonel Varona have landed at Antilla, on the northern coast of Oriente Province, directly across the island from Santiago.

Lieutenant John C. Cunningham of the United States mine-layer San Francisco, who carried to the Menocal forces at Nuevitas the proclamation issued by Commander Belknap of the United States naval forces, has returned after having interviewed Colonel Matias Betancourt, commanding the Menocal troops. Colonel Betancourt refused to consider the proclamation, saying that he accepted orders only from President Menocal.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Word that men from American warships had landed at Santiago surprised Navy Department officials, who only today had referred to the State Department a request for such action from the Civil Governor. Commander Belknap's last report transmitted the Governor's request and asked instructions.

The American naval commanders have broad authority to take such steps as may be necessary to protect Americans and other foreigners and their property. It is assumed that the situation at Santiago became so threatening that Commander Belknap decided it was necessary to act immediately without waiting for a reply to his message.

As the United States Government recognizes only the Menocal Government the trouble at Santiago presents a difficult problem. The Government forces are attacking the city, and are opposed by the Governor of the province. The task of the American expedition will be to protect foreigners without becoming involved in the general fighting.

GOMEZ LODGED IN PRISON.

Rebel Leader and 200 of His Followers Face Trial for Treason.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 8.—General José Miguel Gomez, who was captured yesterday with his entire staff in the battle near Placetas, was brought to Havana this morning, and tonight sleeps in Cuba's State prison on Principe Hill. An immense crowd gathered at the Terminal Station, hoping to catch a glimpse of the ex-President and leader of the revolution, but the Government had the train stopped at the outskirts of the city, where a cage wagon, guarded by soldiers, awaited it. Gomez and his staff entered the cage and were taken directly to the prison.

With him were his son Miguel Marino, Dr. Pasalodo, Matias Duque, and Macias and a number of others who were prominent in the Gomez movement and taken in battle. Soon after they had been taken to Principe prison Colonel Quinones and six other officers, who had deserted the army to join the revolt, were transferred to the Cabañas fortress, where they will be tried by court-martial with other members of the army who have proved unfaithful to their oaths. All will be charged with high treason and sedition. The court-martial cannot be held for some time, as the Colonels who must act as judges are engaged in operations against the rebels.

Two hundred more prisoners from Placetas reached Havana this afternoon and were sent to the Cabañas

Continued on Page 2.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

BLAME KITCHENER IN PART FOR FIASCO AT DARDANELLES

Investigators Say Naval Advisers Would Have Preferred Joint Sea and Land Attack.

FISHER SILENT IN COUNCIL

Admiral Taken to Task for Deferring to Churchill Against His Judgment.

PREMIER ALSO REMISS

Failed to Have Project Properly Considered by War Council—Fisher Defended in Minority Notes.

LONDON, March 8.—The responsibility for what many persons consider the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign is dealt with with remarkable candor and clearness by a report on the inception of the operation issued today by a special commission over which the late Lord Cromer presided. The entire country, particularly partisans in the controversy which was waged over the parts played in the Dardanelles drama by Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord; the late Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, and the then Prime Minister, Herbert Henry Asquith, have awaited these revelations with the most intense interest.

No other document concerning the war has thrown so much light upon the inner history of the operations. Such revelations have seldom been published by any Government in time of war. The commission discusses the whole system of British management of naval and military affairs, from the methods of the Premier himself down to those of the junior members of the Sea Lord's board, and expounds critical conclusions with perfect frankness. Far from settling controversies, the document appears likely to bring up an interesting case of Winston Spencer Churchill versus "Jacky" Fisher, or at least to leave the friends of those leading actors in the situation with subject matter for a debate as lasting as that surrounding McClellan's campaign in the American civil war.

Signed by Cromer on Deathbed.

This was Lord Cromer's last public work. His pen is discernible throughout the document, which he signed on his deathbed. The witnesses examined included Mr. Asquith, Colonel Churchill, Viscount Grey, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Arthur J. Balfour, former First Lord of the Admiralty and now Foreign Secretary; Prime Minister Lloyd George, the Marquis of Crewe, former President of the Board of Education; Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, who were members of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet—all the principal personages connected with the expedition, except Earl Kitchener—and also Lord Fisher, Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, and other sea lords, Admiral Carden, General Sir Ian Hamilton, who commanded the naval and land operations, and many lesser officials.

The management of the war devolved in November, 1914, upon a War Council of the Cabinet consisting of Mr. Asquith, Earl Kitchener, and Mr. Churchill, with Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Marquis of Crewe, then heads of the Foreign, Treasury, and India Offices, participating, but with comparatively inactive advisory functions. Sea Lords Fisher and Wilson were with Mr. Churchill and Chief of Staff General Murray with Earl Kitchener theoretically as technical advisers, but in practice, according to the report, usually playing silent parts. The commission was "struck" with the atmosphere of vagueness and want of precision which seems to have characterized the proceedings of the War Council."

Different members, the reports says, sometimes left the council with different views as to whether certain questions had been really decided or only provisionally. The Marquis of Crewe and Viscount Haldane expressed the opinion that political members did too much talking, and that the experts took small parts in the discussions. Mr. Churchill testified that Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener "settled matters," although he had the same authority. The commission thought his view was overmodest. The Cabinet as a body placed all responsibility on the council, sometimes requesting that it was not to be told of occurrences on the ground that the fewer who know of them the better.

Earl Kitchener's dominating influence pervades the testimony. The commission says he would not impart full information of his plans, even to the War Council. His action in holding troops back for three weeks without consulting the Admiralty greatly compromised the probability of success. Mr. Churchill described him as "all powerful, imperturbable, and reserved," adding, "he dominated absolutely our councils at this time. The belief that he had plans deeper and wider than any we could see silenced misgivings."

The report discussed the political aspects of the campaign, saying it was also designed to influence Bulgaria and Italy, then neutrals, and relieve pressure on Russia. General Hamilton said Earl Kitchener thought the operation would be successful in staving off Bulgaria's entrance into the war, in occupying 300,000 Turks for nine months, and in heartening Russia.

Attack Designed to Defend Egypt.

The report summarizes the conclusions reached as follows:

"The question of attacking the Dardanelles was, on the initiative of Mr. Churchill, brought under the considera-

Continued on Page 3.

Bernstorff, Nearing Home, Ignorant of Current Events

SS. FREDERIK VIII. AT SEA, (by Wireless from a NEW YORK TIMES Correspondent to Copenhagen, thence by cable.)—Count von Bernstorff tells me that it is impossible for him to discuss current events, as he has had no reliable information since leaving Washington three and a half weeks ago.

He has had no direct communication with his Government since Feb. 1.

ASSAIL PREMIER ON IRISH CRISIS

Wide Dissatisfaction in England Over Lloyd George's Handling of the Matter.

APPEAL MADE TO AMERICA

Nationalists Urge Pressure on England to Induce Grant of Irish Self-Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 9.—British complacency endured a series of rude shocks yesterday. The Dardanelles report showing the haphazard fashion in which the late Government entered upon that costly adventure was one. The Irish Nationalists' appeal to another tribunal, consisting of the American President and the Premiers of Canada and Australasia, against an alleged breach of faith by the head of the present Government was another. Sir Edward Carson's ominous or lugubrious—both adjectives are applied to it—speech on the submarine menace and hints of famine was another.

All three came at a psychological moment. Though criticism of the present Government is still restrained, dissatisfaction has been growing latterly by leaps and bounds. The light cast upon the careless methods of the old Government may prevent an explosion of discontent at the impetuous methods of the new. But there are mutterings which some observers regard as indications of an approaching storm.

Cabinet's Methods Criticised.

James Myles Hogge, M. P., who has gained a great reputation in Parliament as a judicious critic in the House, yesterday suggested that there was more bustle than business about the new War Cabinet, and even The Round Table, a quarterly review which looks with very favorable eyes on Lloyd George, admitted that the new system of government left much to be desired, and that a good deal could be said in favor of the old procedure.

One sign of the times is that the Northcliffe press, which only a few weeks ago was clamoring for men for the army, is now demanding that men be put to the plow instantly. Neville Chamberlain's national service scheme is receiving hot shot from some of the newspaper artillery.

Lord Northcliffe presided at a luncheon at which Sir Edward Carson spoke yesterday, and the past relations of the two gentlemen lead to the assumption that when The Times "thunders" and The Mail "screeches," as an English writer recently put it, they will both ostensibly support the Ulster attitude. The betting last evening, however, was that Northcliffe's organs would not sing Lloyd George's praises for his handling of the situation. In their issues this morning they preserved silence on the subject.

Up to the present, at any rate, the Prime Minister has not got a good press. Sir Henry Dalziel's Pall Mall Gazette is cold in regard to Lloyd George, and commends Asquith's suggestion. The Evening Standard flatly says the Government made a mistake, calling Lloyd George's performance decidedly disappointing. To say that the public is disappointed is only to hint at its real feeling.

In some quarters it is considered a mistake has been made by the Irish Party in addressing its manifesto to President Wilson. An appeal to the Colonial Premiers would have been admitted, though grudgingly, and the Nationalist Party's prerogative to explain its attitude to Irishmen in the United States who have so largely contributed to its funds also is conceded. One suggestion made in the lobbies of the Commons today was that Redmond missed a golden opportunity when he failed to make an appeal to the people of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Nationalists to Fight Cabinet.

LONDON, March 8.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the British War Council, told the members in the House of Commons this afternoon that he saw no advantage in giving facilities for a resumption of the Irish debate.

The Nationalist members did not appear in the House this afternoon, having resumed their conference on the Home Rule issue. The meeting passed a resolution declaring that the Irish Party should remain in London in its full strength. It further was decided that the party, while retaining its attitude toward the war and remaining firmly convinced of the justice of the cause of the Entente Allies, felt bound to oppose the Government by all the means in its power.

A manifesto was issued, copies of which are to be sent to President Wilson and the Premiers or the British Dominions, in which an appeal is made to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying to Ireland the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the United States Senate."

Text of the Manifesto.

The text of the manifesto follows:

"The Premier, in his speech yesterday in the debate on home rule, took up a proposition which, if adhered to, would involve denial of self-government to Ireland forever. He laid down the principle that the small minority in northeast Ulster should have the veto so long as they chose to exercise it of self government for United Ireland. That is a position to which the representatives of Ireland can never assent.

"He asserted that he had never

Continued on Page 3.

SENATE ADOPTS CLOSURE 76 TO 3; 'WILLFUL MEN' REPLY TO PRESIDENT; MAY CALL NEW CONGRESS AT ONCE

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

Chief Obstacle Removed, the President Is Now Expected to Act.

WANTS NO LEGAL BARRIER

Wilson Now Represented as Preferring to be Vested Formally with Full Power.

OLD PIRACY ACT NO BAR

President Believed to Have Been Advised That It Is Ineffective in Present Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The chances that President Wilson would decide to call an immediate extra session of Congress to enact into law the bill giving him the authority and the money necessary to arm American merchant ships seemed much stronger tonight. Administration officials said that his decision would be known in a day or two. The President spent today confined to his room by a severe cold, but Dr. Grayson, his physician, let it be known that he probably would be out again tomorrow.

The belief that the President is likely to decide in favor of an immediate session, notwithstanding his unwillingness to have Congress in Washington, is based on the passage by the Senate today of the rule establishing a limited form of closure and making it impossible for a filibuster again to endanger the passage of the Armed Ship bill. This makes it practically certain that if Congress were again convened, and the bill introduced it would go through both houses in record time, thus removing all chance of legal complications from the piracy statute of 1819, which has caused the President to hesitate about arming ships on his own authority.

Chief Obstacle Removed.

After the defeat of the Armed Ship bill last Sunday by the small group of Senators who filibustered against it, the President, in the statement on the situation which he issued condemning their action, plainly intimated that it was the continued existence of the privilege of unlimited debate which decided him against calling an immediate extra session to force the bill through. "It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session," he said. "The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any men within its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless."

After condemning the action of the "little group of willful men" who made a decision impossible, he declared that "there is but one remedy." "The only remedy," he said, "is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied upon to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

Victory for the President.

By the emphasis which the President placed on the necessity of revising the rules immediately, it is believed that he had in his mind a strong intention to issue an early call for an extraordinary session of Congress if the rules were altered. In the almost unprecedented promptness and unanimity in which the Senate passed the rule limiting debate today, in spite of the precedents of a century, the President is regarded as having scored a notable victory. Aside from the usually long time which might be required to organize the House of Representatives with its practically equal political alignment, there now would seem to be no obstacle to the passage of the Armed Ship bill by the new Congress within a few days after it had reconvened, and by a practically unanimous vote. It would, however, require at least a week or ten days to call back the members of the House who have already left Washington.

There is reason to believe that even if the President is considered to have authority to arm merchant ships without the formal sanction of Congress, he would much prefer to have a vote to assure him and foreign Governments as well that he has the formal backing of the American people in the project. He said as much in his address to Congress last week, when he asked for authority to take the step. It is understood that the chief reason underlying this request was his belief that the arming of merchantmen might lead to an act of war and he wished therefore to take Congress into his full confidence. There is no reason to suppose that the President's opinion on this matter has changed. There is also the additional consideration in favor of an extra ses-

Continued on Page 2.

Senator Stone Declares He Will Not Resign Or Be Ousted From Committee Chairmanship

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In view of reports that Senator Stone, because of his attitude on the armed ship issue, might not be retained as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator tonight made this statement:

"I am not going to resign as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and I am going to be retained in that Chairmanship in the Senate reorganization."

Democratic leaders on the steering committee, which has the personnel of committees under consideration, also declared that there was no disposition to make any change in the Chairmanship.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—A motion expressing confidence that United States Senator Stone acted only from patriotic motives in opposing the Armed Ship bill, but declaring that the people of Missouri support the President, was defeated by a vote of 50 to 82 in the Missouri House of Representatives today.

BERLIN ADVISES US TO AVOID WAR

Semi-Official Organ Says No Vital Interest Is Involved—We Should Shun War Zone.

RESPONSIBILITY IS WILSON'S

Germany Still Wishes Peace with Us, but Her Last Sacrifice Has Been Made.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Under the heading of "Fair Dealing," the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following editorial:

"One phrase in President Wilson's inaugural address strikes us. It relates to fair dealing and asserts that, as America desires it for herself, so she is ready to claim for all mankind fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live, and protection against organized wrong. That which President Wilson is ready to claim for all humanity, he never considers as the right of Germany.

"Our whole policy toward America from the first day of the war until the rupture of diplomatic relations has been a struggle for fair dealing, justice, freedom to live and defense against organized wrong, coming from a nation which was forced by our envious adversaries to fight. What was it that echoed from across the water? Hardly had the world's conflagration, which was intended to complete by force the destruction of Germany, been kindled, when the voice of the organized press assiduously endeavored to arouse public opinion in the United States against us. President Wilson's Government looked placidly on, while England gradually abolished the established laws governing the use of the seas.

"But this was not enough. The same Government which had accepted without offering any resistance the interruption of the whole trade of America with us and our neutral neighbor States, issued protest after protest as soon as we began to repay England in identical fashion. Thus although the United States was well aware of the fact that England intended nothing else, with her brutal disregard of neutral rights, than slowly to undermine, by a war of starvation against women and children, our forces which she had not succeeded in breaking by violence of arms.

"President Wilson claims for humanity the freedom to live. Only to the German people does he deny the claim to that right. At the same time the entire Union was transformed into one huge factory for the manufacture of arms and munitions. Not only were existing plants enlarged, but others, which in times of peace produced goods destined for peaceful uses, were transformed in order to produce war material for Germany's enemies. The entire industry of a people, who were unaffected by the horrors of the distant European war, was transformed into an enormous workshop for death and destruction.

"And, while the United States Government confirms this conception of neutrality, it demands from us responsibility for the lives and safety of every one of its citizens who in spite of our urgent warning, invades the war zone at sea."

This editorial refers to the rejection of Germany's peace offer by the Entente, Germany's announcement of her plan for unrestricted warfare, the severances of diplomatic relations by the United States, and the suggestion of President Wilson that neutrals take a similar step, and says that President Wilson "openly declares that America's direct participation in the struggle is possible."

"The sacrifice which we can bring to (retain) peace with the United States," says the editorial, "reach their limits when the maintenance of our right to live and to a victorious conduct of the war for existence, which is forced upon us, are jeopardized.

"No American vital interest forces the President to an act of war. The traditional American principles would demand that America leave the people of Europe to fight out the fearful struggle among themselves, and fair dealing would dictate that she should not take sides against a nation struggling for existence, and which since the time of Frederick the Great has proved nothing but friendship for America."

The newspaper says that it was a natural foreethought for Germany to look around in search of new allies against a possible enemy. An alliance with Mexico had been planned only in case the American Government declared war against Germany.

"Even then," says the newspaper, "we still wish to avoid war with the United States. If America shares this wish then Mexico's knowledge of our offer shall be limited to what President Wilson's Government itself has published about it. Which way the dice shall be cast depends upon the President. He alone before history has to bear the responsibility of his own country, which up to now still enjoys the blessings of peace, and which ought to thank heaven as much as possible for this, now that we are involved in the horrors of a sanguinary war without any cogent necessity."

As President Wilson now holds in his hands the lives of American citizens who disregard our warnings against the danger zone at sea, thus he also holds in his hands the fate of many thousands

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FOOD CRISIS ACUTE IN PRUSSIAN TOWNS

Distress in Industrial Centres Almost Beyond Imagination, Food Controller Admits.

SEVERE MEASURES NEEDED

Or All Grain Will Be Exhausted —Prussian Diet Stunned by Revelation of Danger.

LONDON, March 8.—Dr. George Michaelis, the Prussian food controller, made in the Prussian Diet yesterday what the Cologne Gazette calls a serious speech on the food situation, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

Dr. Michaelis stated that the distress was such that a more severe state of things, especially in the large industrial centres, could hardly be imagined. He indicated the possibility that all surplus stocks of grain would be exhausted, and said that very radical measures were needed to enable the people to hold out until next year.

"We have discovered in the third year of the war," the food controller is quoted as saying, "that among all sections of the people the general feeling evidenced is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable, and may have most serious results.

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stocks. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So, when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has been similarly reduced, owing to similar irregularities in the mills."

Dr. Michaelis concluded by urging the utmost severity to remedy the shortcoming while there was yet time. Some of the mills would have to be closed and the municipalities deprived of their autonomous powers. Rationing and requisitioning must be strictly applied with respect to eggs, milk, butter, fruit, and vegetables. He went on:

"We are confronted with the thought of what would happen if this measure also should fail, and what grim starvation there would be if suddenly during the closing months of the economic year we should find there was insufficiency and we could not hold out. The ensuing misery would be indescribable."

The speech caused a sensation, and the Socialist, Hufer, who followed, according to the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette, asserted that the Junkers were to blame if a famine resulted. An attempt was being made, he said, to shift the blame on England.

"The selfishness of the agrarians," he said, "is the cause of the high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer hunger equally. The present meat ration is insufficient. To withhold such a necessary from the people in the interest only of the agrarian tariff is damnable. I recall Professor Abbes's retirement from the Council of the War Feeding Department. The strikes of munition workers in Essen and Berlin owing to underfeeding have only too well justified him."

The Minister of Agriculture then spoke, and vigorously defended himself against attacks. He referred to the critical situation caused by the partial success of the Entente's plan of starving Germany, and added:

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible, who has not given us the harvest we expected."

ALTERS RULE OF 100 YEARS

Defenders of Unlimited Debate Yield in Face of International Crisis.

DISCUSSED ONLY SIX HOURS

Action on Any Pending Bill Now Can Be Ordered by a Two-thirds Vote.

WILSON SHARPLY ATTACKED

Cummins Resents Charge That He Filibustered—President Unjust, Says Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The right of unlimited debate, which has been regarded as the most characteristic prerogative of Senators for nearly 130 years, was broken down today six hours after a resolution embodying that change in the rules was introduced. Indorsement of the resolution yesterday by the caucuses of both parties had made its adoption sure, though it was thought the opposition might prolong debate several days. As it was, while many Senators, in announcing their support of the resolution, admitted that they did so with reluctance, and only because of the threatening foreign situation, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 76 to 3.

The three Senators opposing the resolution were all Republicans, Mr. La Follette, a radical of Wisconsin; Mr. Gronna, a radical of North Dakota, and Mr. Sherman, an old-line Republican of Illinois. Of these, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Gronna had opposed the Armed Ship bill and filibustered against a vote on it. Other opponents of that bill, like Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi and Mr. Cummins of Iowa, spoke and voted for the change in rules that would make impossible further resort to the tactics that did the bill to death.

"The rule adopted is identical with that approved by the Democratic and Republican caucuses. It provides that two days after notice in writing from sixteen Senators the question of closing debate on a particular bill shall be settled without debate, and if settled in the affirmative, by two-thirds, that bill shall be held before the Senate till its final disposition, and each Senator shall be limited to one hour's debate in all on the bill itself, amendments to it and motions arising from it. To prevent endless roll calls the rule further provides that after the two-thirds vote no amendment may be offered without unanimous consent.

Action came unexpectedly after six hours' debate on the new rule, drafted by a bi-partisan committee. Although both Democrats and Republicans had approved the change in caucus and Senator Martin, the majority floor leader, had given notice that the Senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly every one looked for a much longer discussion. Among those voting for closure were Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Kirby, Lane, Norris, Stone, and Vardaman, who were against the armed ship bill.

Early Extra Session Expected.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the new rule, both on measures of immediate interest and on the general course of legislation. Most closely associated with the reasons that led to the rule's adoption is the belief that it does away with the President's chief objection to calling an extra session of Congress. It is believed that this call will now come speedily and that the Armed Ship bill or some modification of it to suit changing conditions will be promptly enacted.

The rule applies to both executive and legislative business, so that if extended opposition to the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson as Rear Admiral continues, the rule may be invoked in his behalf. On the other hand, the rule will not help the Administration in securing the Senate's advice and consent to the Colombian treaty. That measure never encountered a filibuster. It required a two-thirds vote on its own account, and that vote was not forthcoming. By the same token, the Democratic advocates of the treaty would be unable to get a two-thirds vote for applying the rule, and even if they could, the situation would not be changed.

But, aside from the need of some sort of closure in the interest of national defense on what many regard as the eve of war with Germany, the real importance of the rule lies in its almost unlimited potential effect on future legislation. When similar rules were under consideration in the past Senators generally expressed the opinion that, if adopted, such a change would be of greater national importance than any constitutional amendment of many years past; that it would mean more to radical legislation than the popular election of Senators; that, in short, the floodgates would be opened wide to ill-considered legislation of all sorts that for the time being caught the popular fancy.

That was the underlying cause of the reluctance expressed by Senators today in supporting a measure that, from their point of view, promises much domestic mischief. The fact that they permitted its adoption at all and that they were

TALKS OF A PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Suspect, Arrested While Drunk in Baltimore, Says He Was Chosen by Lot.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Amos H. Pauhl, 70 years of age, was held today for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Supplee on the charge of having made threats against the President. Books and papers in Pauhl's possession contain statements that he is a member of a secret organization which, Government officials believe, has for its object the assassination of the President.

Pauhl was arrested here Sunday while under the influence of liquor, after he had boasted in the presence of Captain Wright of the local Secret Service that he was going to "fix" the President. He will be examined by physicians to determine his sanity. Pauhl lives at York, Penn.

Pauhl came here from York, and Special Agent Wright testified he had a long criminal record, including assault to kill, arson, and larceny. Wright testified that he found Pauhl to be 62, instead of 70, as stated by the prisoner.

Pauhl testified that the killing of the President had been ordered by an organization, and lots were drawn to select the one for the deed, he being chosen. A railroad ticket to Washington was found on him. He said there would have been no hitch if he had not got drunk.

United States Marshal Stockham noticed a small American flag pinned on his vest and tore it off.

...ed to its support by such conservatives as Mr. Lodge, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. ... now avowedly they view the ...an menace and that they are ready ...thing now to subordinate all ques...tions to rally behind the President.

Majority Cleaves Precedents.

Under the new rule any sixteen Senators recruited from either party or both can be able to force the entire SENATE ... at any time whether or not it is ... to bring a particular measure to a vote. Under the rule adopted that preliminary test will require two-thirds of those present to make it affirmative, but every one believes, and many Senators said on the floor of the Senate today, that before long the rule inevitably will be amended so as to give to a bare majority the power now given to two-thirds. Then a direct vote in the Senate can be obtained almost as easily and quickly as in the House.

The fear of radical legislation was referred to lightly in today's debate, which was made bitter by the defenses of several of the "willful men" denounced by President Wilson for killing his bill. Such speeches were made by Mr. La Follette, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Gronna. Mr. Cummins denied that he had filibustered against the Armed Ship bill. He said that he had spoken only a little more than an hour and that any one who said he tried to prevent a vote "lied," The record shows, however, that Mr. Cummins took turns with Mr. Clapp and Mr. Norris in objecting to nearly every proposal for a vote made by Mr. Hitchcock in handling the measure.

"If it may be permitted to express an opinion without being turned in effigy, which seems to appeal strongly to one Senator, and without being classified as a filibusterer, I desire to say that I have favored such a rule for eight years," Mr. Cummins said. "I am not at all affected by the unprecedented and uncalled for statement of the White House, and I am not for the rule on account of the lying representations spread broadcast by the newspapers. I do not want it to appear that I am in the least dismayed by the storm which the President's censure has aroused. I do want it to be known how unfounded, how utterly baseless is the charge of a filibuster so far as I am concerned or so far as I know any other Senator is concerned.

"The bill in the future will be known as a bill empowering the President to declare and make war at his own pleasure. The bill was taken up just forty-three and one-half hours before Congress was to expire by constitutional limitation. The Senators who have been termed 'a little group of willful men' consumed less than eleven hours. Those who do not suffer the censure which it is thought has been cast upon us consumed more than twenty-four hours. Of the eleven hours so consumed by the 'little group of willful men' the Senator from Missouri consumed four hours and a little more. That time was consumed in the delivery of the most convincing and most profound argument in the history of the Senate.

"I was opposed to the bill as reported by the Senate Committee, and I offered an amendment. I debated the amendment which I presented for a little more than one hour. My part in this drama, in this tragedy, as it would have been, then ceased. Any man in or out of the Senate, of high or low degree, who intimates that I attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on this bill deliberately falsifies. I wish I could use a stronger word and still be within the rules of the Senate."

It is hoped this rule might be a little more drastic," said Senator Pomerene. "It is my belief a majority of the Senate should be able to limit debate. I am satisfied, however, with this change."

Sherman Also Attacks President.

Senator Sherman, one of the two Republicans who voted against the rule in the party caucus, read a portion of President Wilson's statement on the failure of the Armed Ship bill that part saying that it would be useless to call a special session of Congress now to pass that bill, as, unless the Senate rules were changed, a filibuster could be successfully maintained against it.

"The President," said Senator Sherman, "intentionally seeks to convey to the country the impression that only by a change in the Senate rules can the neutrality bill be passed at a special session of Congress. That is not practically true, however theoretically it may be sought to make it appear true."

Senator Sherman added that a "portion of the truth was deliberately omitted from the President's statement."

"I intend to support the Armed Neutrality bill," he added, "but I do object to making a few Senators the object of the President's wrath in a statement sent out to the general public."

The congestion of legislative business was not referred to in the President's statement, Senator Sherman said, and there was no question in his mind that the bill could be passed within thirty days if the President should call an extra session.

"The rules of the Senate are sought to be made the scapegoat in this controversy," he declared, and added that he thought it unnecessary to amend the rules to pass the bill. He said he failed to see any reason to be "precipitate" in the matter, and pointed out the thinking of the last Congress nearly two years ago, and the sinking of other ships since to show that the President had not been in a hurry to demand action.

"I wish to remind the President," said the Senator, "when he seeks to blame the Senate and the Senate rules, and a few Senators, that during a large part of this time he has ridiculed in preparedness. He has ridiculed it in the army and in the navy."

Mr. Sherman declared there was no doubt in his mind that the Armed Ship bill would give the President the right to arm munition ships and furnish warships to convoy.

"When we do that," he said, "we are in de facto war without the formality that precedes the clash of arms. Bear in mind that I will vote for this bill, and I am prepared to vote for war when the President exercises the power given in this bill."

He said he hoped war could be avoided, and declared himself in favor of "conscripting every New Yorker who is now advocating war in his editorial columns."

Senator Sherman said he opposed the closure rule because it would be only a question of time, if the one proposed were adopted, until the power of two-thirds to force closure would be changed so that it could be forced by a majority vote. He read extracts from President Wilson's writings declaring that the unlimited debate in the Senate was of great importance to its usefulness as a legislative body.

Senator Hollis, Democrat, of New Hampshire, declared the Senate could not seriously. He moved to amend the proposed closure rule by providing that a majority instead of a two-thirds vote should end debate, but later withdrew the amendment at the suggestion of Senator Smith of Georgia, one of the five Democratic conferees who framed the proposed rule.

Says President Was Wrong.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska said he expected to vote for the rule, because he had long believed in it and only hesitated because he thought his vote might be misunderstood in view of his opposition to the Armed Ship bill. He said he would not hesitate to attempt to defeat it again.

"I want nobody to understand," he said, "that I am apologizing. It was not necessary to filibuster against that bill; the demands of legitimate debate on it had never been ended."

Without "cause or reason," Senator Norris said, the man who opposed the Armed Ship bill had been held up to the country as defeating it without "what they said or did reaching the people of the United States."

"What they said who favored the legislation," said Senator Norris, "was carried to the country, but what they said who did not, was never set before the country. I never said I was opposed to legislation on that matter. I wanted legislation if that bill could be amended. What I was opposed to giving the President was the enormous power given in the Senate bill."

Mr. Norris said all Senators knew the President was wrong when he said a special session to take up the bill would be useless without changed Senate rules.

"It could not be talked to death in a short session," he said, although he would talk it to death if I could. The President did a great wrong to the men who conscientiously tried to do their duty as they saw it."

After what he termed the President's "last" bill, the armed ship measure, was brought in, Senator Norris said, many conference reports and bills were passed.

"It sometimes looks as though all this legislation was piled up purposely that we might be forced to swallow the dose whole or be called filibusterers and traitors," he said in conclusion.

Indorsement of the closure rule was given by Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, however, expressed doubts as to its efficacy.

"I am for it," he said, "though it may be used to bring about the passage of the neutrality bill with which I am not in sympathy."

Senator Owen said he would support the change although he felt the majority should be able to pass legislation when it started.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, also said he preferred closure by a majority, and predicted that the two-thirds plan would prove a delusion and not bring any real measure of relief.

Senator Hardwick said he would vote for the resolution reluctantly, because "it struck down the last citadel against despotic, autocratic power" in the President.

Senator Townsend, criticising the President for issuing his statement on March 4, declared he also would vote for closure reluctantly.

"If the question was other than of international importance and the executive had criticised the Senate as it did, senators would possibly propose an investigation," he said. "I regard it as little less than an outrage that the Executive should have used such language in characterizing the Senate, or Senators. It was unjust, undignified, and almost unconstitutional on the part of the President."

The Michigan Senator said he believed an extra session should have been called by the President to begin March 5. The President's statement, he asserted, "was unwise, unfortunate, unjust and, I believe, unconstitutional, because I do not believe it was ever contemplated that the President should so contemptuously treat this body, operating under rules which he himself approved in his writings."

Senator Vardaman, who opposed the Armed Ship bill, said he would vote for closure, "but not because of recent events."

Senator Gronna said the President had "spoken unkindly," adding: "But, in the words of the Master, forgive them, for they know not what they're doing."

Senator La Follette declared that when the power of free debate in the Senate was taken away "you let loose forces that will be heard elsewhere, but not here." He said Congress in the last three years had become a rubber stamp for the Executive.

BILL TO UPHOLD PRESIDENT.

Senate Asked to Recognize His Power to Protect Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, today introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the President has the same power to protect commerce with foreign nations as he has to protect that between the States. The resolution follows:

Be it resolved, by the United States Senate, that it is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States has, by virtue of the power of his office, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the right to protect commerce destined from the United States to foreign nations, to the same extent that he has to protect interstate commerce between the States and in the navigable waters of the United States.

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that this power is not derived nor necessarily related to any of the provisions of the Constitution or laws that have to do with declaring war, but is derived from the power vested in the President as head civil officer of the United States Government to execute those provisions of the Constitution and laws as relate to the fostering of commerce between the United States and foreign nations.

Be it resolved, that to secure proper protection of commerce between nations, the President of the United States has the power to protect commerce destined to foreign countries by all the means he has the right to employ for the protection of commerce between the States.

Senator Lewis gave notice that he probably would speak on the resolution tomorrow.

NEW TREATY FIGHT ON.

Three Weeks of Senate Debate Over Colombia Predicted by Penrose.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Another long fight over the treaty with Colombia under which the United States would pay that republic $15,000,000 for the separation of Panama was indicated tonight in the new Senate's first executive session, when Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee called the treaty up for consideration.

Several Republican Senators objected to immediate consideration because of the absence from the chamber of leading opponents of the treaty, and after a short discussion it was sent back to the committee "to get a fresh start." Senator Penrose announced that in his opinion debate on the treaty would last at least three weeks. The new closure rule which the Senate adopted just before the drive on filibusters was called probably could not be invoked to aid ratification because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to invoke the rule.

Sending the treaty back to committee will give an opportunity for confirmation of nominations which failed at the last session and were returned by President Wilson for further consideration.

Arkansas Citizens Denounce Kirby.

Special to The New York Times.

JONESBORO, Ark., March 8.—A committee of local citizens sent a telegram today to Senator William F. Kirby, addressed "Senator Wilhelm Fatherland Kirby, Washington, D. C.," which said: "Feeling that if Judas Iscariot earned his so have you, we in der Kaiser's name herewith inclose you thirty pieces of silver, and have added your name to the heroic list of those who have worked for Der Fatherland."

Refuse to Hear ex-Senator Clapp.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSFORD, Penn., March 8.—Ex-Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota has been notified that he need not come to this town to address the men's Bible classes next Sunday. A strong feeling of resentment exists in this section of the State over the action of the Senators who blocked the passage of the Armed Ship bill.

Minnesota House Censures Senators

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—A resolution censuring the United States Senators who conducted the filibuster against the Armed Ship bill was passed by the Minnesota House with one dissenting vote—that of F. G. Strand, Socialist.

'FORD OF THE SEAS' TO COMBAT U-BOATS

F. H. Clark Proposes a Fleet of Motor-Driven Craft as Solution of Blockade Problem.

WOULD COST $100,000,000

Engineer Says Tonnage Could Be Created "Faster Than Germany Can Sink It."

A plan whereby cargo tonnage can be created in this country "faster than Germany can sink it" has been devised by F. Huntington Clark, an engineer of 465 West End Avenue, according to an announcement made last night before a joint session of the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America, and the Motor Boat Club of America. The building of a thousand or more light-draft motor-driven wooden cargo ships with a capacity of about 1,000 tons each, and a length of 185 feet with 36 feet beam was advocated by Mr. Clark, who characterized the new craft as the "Ford of the Seas." He said such a fleet would end the German submarine blockade, and abate at the same time the stagnation in this country of freight that should be moving across the sea.

In a letter to Henry A. Wise Wood, Mr. Clark gave the details of his plan. The new type of vessel, he said, could be built in great numbers, quickly, at small cost, and by men of little skill. Each vessel would be matchless, smokeless, and of diminutive size, and would have such low visibility, as compared with the great steel ships now afloat, that it could be seen by a submarine at barely more than a third of the distance at which the ten-thousand-ton steamship is now detected.

In addition, it was asserted, the new craft, propelled entirely by motor, would offer a smaller mark, would be more easily maneuvered in event of an encounter, and because of its small draught of from eleven to thirteen feet, torpedoes that ordinarily would sink the larger vessel of steel construction would pass idly beneath it.

It was estimated that 1,000,000 tons, or 1,000 vessels of 1,000 tons each, with a speed of 9 knots, could be built at a cost of $100,000,000 in a year. The same amount of tonnage, with a speed of 14 knots, it was said, could be built for $150,000,000.

Mr. Clark's plan is to utilize all the coastal wooden shipyards, which now have a capacity of 250,000 tons a year. To enlarge these plants, it was asserted, would require nothing more than the clearing of additional beach or bank, the laying down of more cheap wooden ways, and the setting up of additional lumber planing and sawing machinery. The labor, he contends, can be created from the "rawest material."

WOMEN WOULD TRAIN, TOO.

Prof. Winslow Hopes Nurses' Camps May Become Plattsburgs for Them.

Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University, speaking before the National Organization for Public Health Nursing at the Cosmopolitan Club last night, said that the women of the United States did not wish compulsory military training confined to men, and that if the need arose the women would give six months a year service to the State. "We may hope," he said, "that the nurses' training camps will become the Plattsburgs for the women."

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, said that those in opposition to universal military training would withdraw their objections if the work was turned over to trained public health nurses. Miles Dawson spoke of the great rôle compulsory health insurance would play in the next generation, and Miss Mary Beard of Boston told of the formation of a nurses' administrative unit in anticipation of the Massachusetts Health Insurance bill.

A luncheon was given at 1 o'clock by Miss Beard in honor of Miss Alice Page Converse, who was hostess at a dinner last evening for the members of the Advisory Council, including Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mrs. and Miss Helen Harper Jenkins, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

BERLIN ADVISES US TO AVOID WAR

Continued from Page 1.

upon whom a further extension of the war would bring destruction, sorrow, and death. No matter what decision he takes, whether he chooses war or peace, he shall not make us deviate one hair-breadth from the road upon which we entered Feb. 1."

DEFEND SUBMARINES, CRITICISE WILSON

Austrian Newspapers Insist Central Powers Are Acting in Cause of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The comments of the Vienna newspapers on the Austro-Hungarian note to Washington are all in the same key. The Reichspost declares solemnly that the Central Powers are fighting for peace, for freedom, and for equality, and, in defense of the submarine, "which has become such a source of disquietude to the most stubborn opponents of peace," is in the cause of peace, the Central Powers having had recourse to their sharpest weapon solely in order to quell the war fury on the Thames and gradually transform it into a willingness to conclude peace.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt asserts that the reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government is "a brilliant proof that we are fighting with a bright shield and a clean sword." It maintains that every provision has been made for the safety of neutral shipping, which has only to keep out of the prohibited zone, and it asserts that armed merchant ships are the franco-tireurs of the sea.

The Neue Freie Presse, the leading exponent of Germanism in Austria, claims, as so many German newspapers have claimed, that the flag can be covered and that "equality" and "freedom" mean nothing to them. It says:

"In the second place the measure aids the shipping companies by making their ships more attractive to desirable American seamen and encouraging long and continuous service ashore and afloat men. The merchant ship flying the Naval Reserve flag will be universally recognized as the ship inspected by the Government, certified suitable for naval duties, and manned by a skilled personnel holding commissions from the navy. Only when this flag can be seen along our coast by the hundreds will we be in a position to make full use of the mighty fleet of warships which we now have or are building."

SEES U-BOATS AFFECTING US

Vienna Paper Believes We Have No Means to Fight Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—According to the Berne correspondent of The Morning Post the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna announces that the great success of the submarine campaign is influencing the policy of neutrals and is reacting on the United States. It adds that even America possesses no means of counteracting the submarines and that if it discovered a practicable means, this could be employed only when too late.

The Austrian paper contends that the attitude of the Senate is proof of the strength of the peace movement in spite of the Mexico incident, and although it admits that the tension is still great, it finds consolation in the reflections that the peace idea is strengthened by every day gained.

SIGNS NAVAL RESERVES.

Lieut. Merrill Recruits Merchant Seamen for Service in Event of War.

Lieutenant Robert Taylor Merrill, U. S. N., commanding the destroyer Smith, opened an office at Pier A, on the Battery, yesterday to enroll officers and seamen of American merchant ships in the Naval Reserve. The city has fitted up an office for Lieutenant Merrill, and he may be found there every weekday ready to answer all questions from persons eligible for the reserve.

Yesterday officers and seamen from the Clyde, Mallory, Southern Pacific and United Fruit Company's fleets were among those who called on Lieutenant Merrill and enrolled for Government service in the event of war. Concerning the reserve, Lieutenant Merrill said:

"In the first place, since only American citizens are eligible, the reserve encourages the native seaman by giving him an increase of pay. It gives him a prestige and a standing which heretofore he has not enjoyed, and it insures him against loss of his job should we be involved in war and our shipping paralyzed.

"In the second place the measure aids the shipping companies by making their ships more attractive to desirable American seamen and encouraging long and continuous service ashore and afloat men. The merchant ship flying the Naval Reserve flag will be universally recognized as the ship inspected by the Government, certified suitable for naval duties, and manned by a skilled personnel holding commissions from the navy. Only when this flag can be seen along our coast by the hundreds will we be in a position to make full use of the mighty fleet of warships which we now have or are building."

ARGENTINA GETS BACKING

Brazil, Chile, and Peru to Attend Conference on Ending War.

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—The Government has received assurances that Brazil, Chile, and Peru are willing to join in the proposed conference at Washington of South American countries to consider possible methods of ending the European war.

WILSON MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION SOON

Continued from Page 1.

sion—only in that way can the money necessary to carry out all the steps contemplated in the President's policy of "armed neutrality" be appropriated.

It is acknowledged by every one connected with the Administration, that sooner or later an extra session must be called to pass the appropriation bills which failed in the last session. For this reason, it is argued, the President might feel that it would be as well to call Congress back immediately, secure the passage of the Armed Ship bill, urge the quick passage of the remaining appropriation bills and have the whole question of authority and money settled without the possibility of a doubt.

Unquestionably the President has been concentrating his efforts during the last few days on the problem of securing the passage of the closure rule in the Senate, and this has been regarded as a strong indication that he was seriously reconsidering his earlier determination to avoid an extra session no matter what happened. He has plainly shown on several occasions how dissatisfied he was at the moral effect both at home and abroad of the failure of Congress to act finally on the armed neutrality bill, and he might easily regard this as a strong reason for correcting whatever unfortunate impressions its defeat may have caused by its triumphant and overwhelming victory at an extra session.

At the same time it is known that his desire to have Congress away from Washington during the present crisis has in no way diminished. He feels strongly that ill-considered debate such as either House might indulge in, would constantly tend to embarrass the Administration in its conduct of foreign affairs, while it could do nothing to aid the President except to declare a formal state of war, should the occasion for that arise.

There is reason to believe that the President has received strong assurances from his legal advisers that the statutes of 1819 relating to piracy will place no legal hinderance in the way of his arming merchant ships under his constitutional prerogatives, and it is possible that he may yet decide to act on his own responsibility and ask Congress to vote the necessary money and possibly a formal approval when it meets later in the year. This course would have the virtue of greater promptness in case the President should decide that he could not wait, say for two weeks for the Armed Ship bill to be enacted into law.

In the meantime still another alternative, that of providing convoys for merchantmen, is being considered by the Government as offering a way to avoid legal tangles and at the same time make it unnecessary to call Congress in extra session. It is unquestionably true that the President has ample authority to provide American merchant ships with naval convoys, but the policy would involve such delicate questions as to the definition of contraband and as to the control and supervision of the right of visit and search by hostile ships that it seems unlikely that it would be adopted unless war became inevitable. It is considered likely that it would lead to an open act of war, perhaps even more promptly than might the arming of merchantmen.

Under international law the Government could not properly convoy its merchant vessels unless it guaranteed their cargoes as free from contraband. Under present conditions, however, the contraband lists of both the Entente and Central Powers include practically all commodities, therefore making the cargoes of virtually all American ships subject to destruction or confiscation.

The function of the American warship convoying a merchant vessel would be to see that the German submarine which halted the convoyed ship exercised the right of visit and search before either destroying the cargo or sinking the ship, and also to see that it made proper provision for the safety of the crew. If the submarine acted according to law this might result in placing the American warship in the humiliating position of standing by while the submarine sank the ship, provided it was found to carry contraband, and then of picking up the crew itself. Such a policy, it is pointed out, would be impossible for the United States to pursue.

On the other hand, since the policy of the German submarines is to sink merchant vessels on sight, it is urged in some quarters that in the event of delay in the granting of authority to arm merchantmen American warships might justly be directed to act as their protectors and proceed to sink attacking submarines. Under present conditions, it is pointed out, German submarines are not conducting legal warfare, and, therefore, there would be full justification for the American Government to convoy its ships in order to protect them and let the submarines determine whether they are to be treated as pirates.

The prevailing belief is that the policy of convoying would be adopted only as a last resort, because of the complexity of the situations to which it might lead and because it is commonly regarded as even more likely to result in war than the arming of merchantmen.

ROCHAMBEAU HERE, GUNS FORE AND AFT

French Line Expects No Protest from Washington Under Present Conditions.

MONGOLIA REPORTED SAFE

With the City of Pueblo, Another American Ship, She Evades Submarine Perils.

With guns mounted fore and aft the French liner Rochambeau arrived here safely from Bordeaux with passengers yesterday. This is the first ship to come to New York thus armed since the Adriatic reached here with fore and aft guns more than a year ago. The forward gun was removed from the Adriatic at the request of the State Department at Washington, but French Line officials said yesterday that, because of the unrestricted submarine warfare, they expected no diplomatic question to arise at this time over this manner of arming ships.

New York shipping men were more cheerful yesterday than they have been since the submarine warfare started, because of the news of the safe arrival of a number of ships plying between New York and belligerent countries. The American ship Mongolia of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived safely at London, and the American freighter City of Pueblo arrived safely at Cherbourg. These are the fifth and sixth American ships to cross the Atlantic safely since unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed.

The 8,000-ton American freight steamship Missourian left New York Harbor unarmed yesterday to brave the German submarines on a trip for an unnamed port in France.

The Rochambeau was one of three ships to arrive yesterday which passed through the submarine zone. The others were the Virginian from Marseilles and the British freighter Seisan, which came into port after a long and eventful trip from Bombay through the Suez Canal, bringing 6,000 tons of dates, which should have arrived here last November.

Knowledge of the safety of many ships, concerning which much anxiety has been felt, coupled with the announcement from the British and French Admiralties, which were interpreted as showing that the submarine warfare had declined in effectiveness during March, caused the general belief among shipping men that the risk in crossing the ocean was decreasing. At the offices of the Holland-America Line it was said that word was expected shortly from Holland to send out the Dutch ships which have been tied up in this harbor.

The greatest American freighter, the Minnesota, arrived here yesterday from the Pacific Coast with nearly 1,000,000 gallons of wine. The vessel will join the American Line's Atlantic fleet. The Minnesota has a gross tonnage of 20,178 and will be the largest freight carrier in the trans-Atlantic trade next to the Adriatic. The vessel will sail for Liverpool unarmed in a week, if no policy regarding the arming of American ships is settled upon before that time. If it is decided to arm American ships before that time the American Line may delay the sailing of the vessel until guns are mounted.

The only one of the three ships arriving yesterday after voyages through the submarine zone, which is reported to have had a skirmish with a submarine, is the Seistan, and the Captain and officers of this ship refused positively to discuss its experiences, under orders of the Admiralty. The Seistan, with two guns mounted, left Bombay early last Fall, but was damaged in a collision in the Persian Gulf, and laid up a long time for repairs. The ship arrived at Suez on Jan. 27 and passed through the Mediterranean, removing its guns at Gibraltar, because on its next trip it will pass through the Panama Canal.

No submarine was sighted by the Rochambeau, although its passengers were startled, on the second day out, when the new bow gun was fired, to familiarize the gunners with its use. The bow gun, which is mounted on a platform about sixty feet in front of the bridge, is of 90 millimeter calibre.

The Rochambeau was commanded by Captain Charles Roue, who formerly had the Quebec, which was sunk by a mine. He said that on leaving Bordeaux he met the American freighter Orleans. Later he said that he passed a convoy of French patrol boats which were guarding the American freighter Onega and three British freighters through the danger zone.

The vessel brought 121 passengers on the Rochambeau, including twelve Americans. Twenty-five French soldiers on furlough came over in the steerage. One of the passengers was Dr. Henry C. Rowland, the author, who came over with Mrs. Rowland and his two children. Dr. Rowland, who had been living in France, is a member of the Medical Reserve of the United States Army, and came to this country in order to serve as an army surgeon in case of war.

The first mail to be carried to England on an American steamship since the German submarine blockade was declared was landed at Liverpool by the Mongolia. This mail was transferred to the Mongolia from the St. Louis.

Word was received yesterday that the British steamship Cretic of the White Star Line, which sailed from Naples, arrived there safely on March 5. The Cretic carried ninety-seven passengers, of whom six were Americans. It also carried United States mail for Mediterranean ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — While the arrival of the French liner Rochambeau at New York with guns mounted both fore and aft might have raised a serious question before the ruthless German submarine campaign began, under existing conditions it is believed the Government will put no obstacles in the way of the ship clearing as a merchantman. The State Department has held that the mounting aft of two guns of not more than six-inch calibre is prima facie evidence that the armament is for defense. But, regardless of the nature of the armament, if it is intended and used only for defensive purposes, the peaceful character of the ship is not affected.

SKIPPER A BAY STATE BOY.

Mongolia's Commander Was Long in the Pacific Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Captain Emery Rice, who guided the American steamship Mongolia safely through the barred zone, entered the Massachusetts Nautical Training School from the Boston English High School in 1895 and after graduation took service with the American Line as Quartermaster.

Five years later he went to the Pacific and after serving several years as First and Second Officer, was in 1910 appointed Commander of the steamer Zafiro, engaged in trade between Manila and Hongkong. A year later he was put in command of the Pacific Mail Steamship China, and when only 35 years of age was put in charge of the Mongolia, when the ship was transferred to the Atlantic Captain Rice came with her. Two years ago he received the thanks of the Japanese Government for rescuing fourteen fishermen in a typhoon in the inland sea.

SWISS DESIGN PEACE STAMP

Three Prizes Awarded to Artists—Issue After the War.

The Berner Bund reports that the competition among eminent Swiss artists for the honor and the material reward to be gained by designing the "peace stamp," which the Swiss Post Office Department intends to put into use at the time of the peace meeting that is confidently expected at the close of the first prize of $200 is O. Baumberger of Zurich.

Second prizes of $100 each went to P. Th. Robert and C. D. Vallet. The news of the beginning of the "peace stamp" contest was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 27, 1916.

WIRELESS FROM MEXICO TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

the American-Nicaraguan treaty infringed Salvador's rights.

Germany, according to statements made in a well-informed quarter here tonight, sought to capitalize Salvador's protest in an effort to use that country as a base against both Guatemala and Nicaragua for the fomenting of trouble calculated to favor Mexico and to embarrass the United States. Efforts were made to persuade Salvador to allow a number of exiled and other Nicaraguans opposed to the Government of General Chamorro to invade Nicaragua and the Chamorro treaty with this country to assemble in Salvador, ready to invade Nicaragua.

It was pointed out tonight that color had been given to this German plot to bring Salvador into line for the German cause by the fact that General Julian Irias, formerly a member of the Cabinet of Zelaya when the latter was President of Nicaragua, went to Mexico City on a secret mission about a month ago and is believed to be still in the Mexican capital, where he has been in close contact with Carranzistas and Germans. Irias was a candidate in the election for President in Nicaragua last Fall, but was beaten by Chamorro, who had the support of the United States.

Members of the Carranzista faction have charged that the Guatemalan Government was in secret alliance with the United against Mexico, and that Americans were responsible for filibustering expeditions from Guatemala into Mexico.

German agents in Mexico have taken advantage of the hostility between the Cabrera and Carranza Governments and have been trying to align Carranza against both his northern and southern neighbors.

German intrigue, aiming to make Salvador a base of operations for the invasion of Nicaragua by revolutionists is held peculiarly significant. It is suspected that Germany, if the plot succeeded, expected to obtain from Nicaragua whom she planned to help into power, the right to take over the Nicaragua Canal route.

German activities in South America have involved officers and men in the Peruvian navy. The mystery of the arrest on a Chilean liner late in January of the German agent of a Peruvian steamship line, by the British auxiliary ship Avoca, is now learned.

The agent, it is revealed, had bribed officers and men of two Peruvian submarines to engage in expeditions against allied commerce in the Pacific. All involved in the plot were removed from the submarines and placed under arrest soon after the seizure of the German agent.

The plotter had bought many high-power motor boats and made frequent trips along the coast. Bases had been established, it was said, from which the submarines could prey upon shipping.

Widespread use of German money in Latin America to further German intrigues is daily growing more apparent to the authorities here. The admission of El Comercio, a newspaper published at Lima, that it accepted money to print articles supporting the German cause caused no surprise here. Many bitter attacks in the South American press are being attributed to German influence.

An authority on Latin-American affairs said today that the propaganda conducted since the beginning of the war was only a part of a widespread effort to insure German supremacy in South American trade and a great influence in South American politics.

Ordinarily Germany has spent little money in fomenting editorial attacks on her European enemies. It is always the United States and her interests which the propagandists have sought to undermine. Americans are charged with being accessories to the starvation of German babies or one of a thousand other German hardships. The idea of the danger to South America from the "Colossus of the North" is emphasized the full.

The movement to discredit the United States, it is believed by persons here, has attained its present strength because it is the outgrowth of a great trade campaign which had been in progress in South America for years.

Every means has been employed to spread the conviction that the German trade efficiency was supreme. One trade expert said tonight that much of the belief here in the efficacy of German commercial methods in South America was based on publicity set in circulation by the Germans from South American sources.

News of German machinations in other parts of the world came to light today. One report states that the Dutch Government, through newspapers in the Dutch East Indies, has issued warnings against the alleged interference by German missionaries in Governmental affairs. These activities were said to have been partly responsible for the unrest existing in Sumatra. There have been other disorders in several parts of the Dutch East Indies, but they have been attributed to native rather than outside causes.

Advices from Rome state that the rebellion in Tripoli had its origin in an intrigue engineered by Baruna, a native agitator, financed by German and Turkish agents. Baruna asserted that the Sultan of Turkey authorized him to organize a rebellion against Italy. Two tribes revolted and began operations against tribes friendly to the Italians. The rebels were routed by Italian troops, but the revolt has not been completely put down.

Rumanian politicians of the Conservative Party are alleged to be conspiring with German agents in an effort to depose Ferdinand and proclaim his elder brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern, King of Rumania. The conspirators are said to be seeking to undermine the loyalty of the Rumanian Army by offering land to officers and men who will embrace Germanism.

The recent disciplining of Major Francisco Memper of the Spanish General Staff for attacking the Allies in a speech and drinking a toast to the triumph of the Central Powers, was an outgrowth of German intrigue in the services and rank in the liberating army and by the circumstance of having discharged four years the high functions of Chief of State, has fallen, with his principal aids and hundreds of his followers and chiefs, into the power of the loyal troops, whose efforts, abnegation, and skill have merited applause from the country.

"The failure of the rebellion is now definite and patent. Rejected by the national conscience, before which it appeared from the first as a scarcely conceivable attempt against the Constitution, against the public peace, and against the security of the Cuban State, whose dignity and independence it tried to put in peril through complications of international policy, since the terrible influence of the greatest, most universal, and most disastrous war of history should impose calmness and prudence upon all political elements, even the highest, in all nations, and especially in those of small limitations, the rebellion could not have, and never had, a favorable atmosphere or a reason for being, or any real object save the realization of the ambitions of its leaders. It had no moral force nor reasonable explanation, nor even a pretext.

"Conquered in Camagüey and Las Villas, its supreme chief a prisoner and its other principals dead or prisoners, all the eastern provinces pacified except Santiago and its environs, which will soon be in the power of the loyal troops, the continuance of the revolt would be doubly criminal and abominable.

"Let the rebels now lay down those arms which could only serve to deepen the wounds of the country, to prolong the crisis, do more or less great and irreparable damage to legitimate interests, inflict greater and more grievous sacrifices upon the nation, and carry to Cuban homes more affliction, mourning, and misery. Let them return once more to the legality which offers sufficient guarantees of all rights and recourses, answering all reasonable aspirations—assurances which I offer, devoid of sentiments of hate and rancor, and always seeing in my fellow-citizens only compatriots having equal rights and entitled to equal consideration, whatever their political beliefs.

"If I have inflexible rigor for those who obstinately continue to wound and affront the nation with their senseless excesses, I shall also have all possible indulgence for those who in good faith and sincere repentance submit themselves to the just decrees of the Constitution and the laws."

GOMEZ LODGED IN HAVANA JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

Fortress. General Gomes showed that he felt the humiliation to which he was subjected. He and his fellow-prisoners had made the trip from Santa Clara in a day coach, while Señor Hevia, Secretary of the Interior, who had gone to Santa Clara to direct the operations leading to his capture, rode in a Pullman behind the prisoners' car. Gomes showed his surprise when he was ordered to get into the cars wagon and hesitated for a second, and then quietly obeyed. He kept his hat pulled down as far over his head as possible. He was the only member of his party not in uniform. He seemed depressed, whereas his son, Congressman Gomes, smoked cigarettes with an appearance of coolness.

Colonel Quinones was the only talkative member of the party, and he occupied his time in weeping and berating Gomes, declaring him the author of his misfortunes.

Colonel Betancourt, commanding the Government forces, advanced on Santiago today. He telegraphed President Menocal as follows:

"The rebels holding your sugar mill at Palma Soriano declare that if we advance further they will destroy the mill. Instruct."

Without consideration for his million-dollar property, that might be destroyed, President Menocal answered in one word: "Adelante!" which means "Forward!"

Yesterday's victory was decisive, in the opinion of President Menocal, who today issued a proclamation offering amnesty to civilians who give themselves up at once. The proclamation says, in part:

"The energy, valor, and intelligence with which the armed forces of the republic fulfilled their mission of establishing order and peace, saving the republic and keeping the honor of its institutions and the authority of its laws, have won in a few days a series of triumphs which can be considered decisive, especially that of yesterday, that has fixed the course of events and has virtually terminated the fratricidal struggle.

"The chief of the sedition, who gave it name and character before natives and foreigners, lending to it, with blind stupidity, the prestige gained by his Spanish Army. It has been alleged that Germany held out to Spain a promise of the restoration to her of Gibraltar for certain considerations.

PLOTTERS IN TOMBS; BAIL IS WITHDRAWN

Surety Company Refuses to be Identified with Persons Accused of Un-American Activity.

Ernest Se Kunna, the German, and Chandra Chakraberty, the Hindu, arrested as principals in a conspiracy to incite rebellion in India, were surrendered by the National Surety Company yesterday afternoon, and both are now in the Tombs.

Joel Rathbone, Vice President of the National Surety Company, explaining the action of the company, said that when the officers of the corporation had the nature of the case called to their attention it was immediately decided that the matter was one with which the company did not care to be involved, adding that the company was not in the future furnish bonds for persons arrested for un-American activities.

The Grand Jury began an investigation of the Government's evidence against Se Kunna and Chakraberty yesterday. This evidence includes documents found in the office of Wolf von Igel, the former German Attaché, when that office was raided by the Secret Service last year. The office was formerly that of Captain von Papen, whose successor von Igel was. Captain William M. Offley of the Secret Service was the first witness. He went into the Grand Jury carrying three suit cases said to contain evidence found in the apartment occupied by Se Kunna and Chakraberty and also some of the von Igel documents.

As soon as Chakraberty got out of the clutches of the Federal officials on Wednesday he went to the County Naturalization Bureau and declared intention to become a citizen of the United States. He had been leisurely about making up his mind, for, according to his sworn statement, he arrived in this country on the steamship Adriatic about Feb. 25, 1910. He deposed that he was 32 years old, and was born in Calcutta; that he was 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighed 87 pounds, and was a chemist. He spelled his name for the clerk who questioned him and gave his home as 364 West 120th Street. If Chakraberty thinks he is any nearer citizenship than before he is mistaken. He cannot be naturalized for two years, and not then if he is deemed undesirable.

HINDU DENOUNCES PLOT.

Wants Self-Government, but Not a Mere Change of Masters.

Laipat Rai, formerly a lawyer of Lahore, India, who has been in this country lecturing on Indian Nationalist ideas and Indian religious movements, commenting yesterday on the arrest of a Hindu and of a German in a pro-German plot, said:

"If Mr. Chakraberty has confessed to fomenting a revolt in India at the instance of the Germans, I can only say that I am sorry for him and his patriotism. I am a Hindu Nationalist, working for the attainment of self-government by India, but I do not believe it would be worth our

FRENCH CAPTURE CHAMPAGNE SALIENT

Drive Germans from Positions Near Butte du Mesnil, Taking 100 Men.

BRITISH IN TRENCH FIGHTS

Advance Ancre Lines Slightly—German Raiders Capture a Few Prisoners.

PARIS, March 8.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In Champagne, after intense artillery preparation, our troops succeeded in capturing the greater part of a salient occupied by the enemy on Feb. 15, between Butte du Mesnil and Maison de Campagne. One hundred prisoners, among them two officers, remained in our hands.

On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery fire dispersed German organizations between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood.

In Alsace our batteries dispersed a strong enemy detachment south of Cernay.

Spirited artillery actions continued during the night between the Oise and the Aisne, says the afternoon official report. The French took prisoners in raids in Lorraine and in an unsuccessful German attack on French positions at Seppois-le-Haut.

The announcement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne there were rather lively artillery engagements. Patrol encounters occurred in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent.

In Lorraine, northeast of Embermenil, French detachments penetrated German trenches and brought back fifteen prisoners after doing considerable damage to the enemy's works. In Alsace a German attack on our positions near Seppois-le-Haut was repulsed completely. We took prisoners. Near Hilsenfirst French reconnoitring parties inflicted losses on the enemy.

The night passed in quiet on the remainder of the front.

LONDON, March 8.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

We have advanced our lines slightly on either side of the Ancre Valley; otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

Last night our troops successfully entered the enemy trenches near Biaches and secured some prisoners, Southeast of Chaulnes and south of Arras the enemy raided our front line. In each case the raid was preceded by a heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing.

The artillery on both sides was active at various points along the whole front. In the neighborhood of Givenchy we carried out a bombardment of the enemy trenches.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Conditions on the Franco-Belgian front were generally quiet yesterday, owing to the prevalence of bad weather, Army Headquarters announced today. The official statement reads:

Western Front—Only in the Champagne was the artillery fire violent. On the other fronts, during the hazy weather and snowstorms, conditions were generally quiet.

During reconnoitring advances between the Somme and the Oise seventeen British and French were captured, and several machine guns brought in.

RUSSIANS PUSH ON IN PERSIA

Pursue Turks Fleeing from Hamadan and Occupy Kangaver.

PETROGRAD, March 8, (via London.)—The Russians in Persia have made further important progress in their pursuit of the Turks from Hamadan, the War Office announced today. After their capture of the Asadabad summit they continued their progress southward, and on Monday occupied the town of Kangaver.

The text of the statement reads:

The Russians pursuing the Turks from Hamadan occupied Kangaver on Monday. In the direction of Bidjar and Davletabad military operations continue to develop.

GUN DUELS IN TRENTINO.

Italians and Austrians Active Despite Bad Weather Conditions.

ROME, March 8, (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—"On the Trentino front, in spite of yesterday's bad weather," says today's War Office report, "there were violent artillery actions, especially in the Adige Valley zone. Several small encounters with the enemy occurred. His was everywhere repulsed. On the Juliana front there were no events of importance."

BRITISH ONLY 8 MILES SOUTH OF BAGDAD

They Found Ctesiphon, the Scene of Their Defeat in 1915, Evacuated.

LONDON, March 8.—British cavalry is now within eight miles of Bagdad. This statement was made today to The Associated Press by Major General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

An official statement issued tonight says that the British forces found Ctesiphon evacuated, and that their cavalry spent Tuesday night eight miles south of Bagdad.

The official statement says:

Telegraphing Tuesday at midnight General Maude reported that little opposition had been encountered by our pursuing troops Tuesday, though a high wind and a sandstorm rendered marching arduous.

A Turkish force which attempted to oppose our advance at Lajj Monday had evacuated its position by Tuesday morning, and our cavalry, passing Ctesiphon, which was found to be unoccupied, bivouacked for the night near Bawi, six miles southeast of Dialah, which is situated at the confluence of the Dialah River and the Tigris, eight miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad.

During Monday and Tuesday eighty-five Turks and one Turkish gun were n captured.

BULGAR WOULD QUIT WAR.

Premier Said to Forecast Peace Steps in the Summer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 8.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—According to information from a diplomatic quarter, Radeslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has formally declared tothe Bulgarian Deputies that if war is not over by Summer steps will be taken to secure peace definitely.

Bulgaria, it is added, cannot continue the war, and has said so openly at Berlin.

DENIES SERBIAN CHARGES.

No Ill-Treatment in Occupied Territory, Bulgar Legation Asserts.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Legation of Bulgaria, in a statement issued tonight, defended the Bulgarian policies in Macedonia, Old Serbia, and the Moravia region, and denied the charge of the Serbian Legation in London that the population of those sections had been mistreated by Bulgarian military forces. The statement follows:

"In a statement recently issued by the Serbian Legation in London and published in some paper here, charging Austria-Hungary with having instituted a regime of tyranny and cruelty in Serbia, insinuations are made about the treatment by Bulgaria of the population in Macedonia, Old Serbia, and the Moravia region. No facts are advanced, but it is stated in general terms that 'a rule of terror prevails in the regions under Bulgaria,' and that this rule of terror has for its object 'the elimination of the Serbian element and the terrorizing of the population by the removal of all the leading men in the country.'

"To talk about the elimination of the Serbian element in Macedonia is to talk about eliminating something which does not exist. The overwhelming majority (about 1,200,000) of the Christian population in Macedonia is Bulgarian, and it met with joy and enthusiasm the Bulgarian troops when they occupied the country and put an end to Serbian rule. What the character of that rule was is best known by the draconian laws enacted by the Serbian Government for the administration of the province. It was a military dictatorship of the worst type to crush the national spirit of the people, who were treated as 'rebels in a perpetual state of revolt.'

"The military and police authorities were given a free hand in dealing with the people, and they could, without any formal trial, inflict the death penalty, penal servitude, imprisonment, confiscation of property, deportation of individuals or whole families even for minor and insignificant offenses. This exceptional regime in Macedonia was so revolting and outrageous in its nature that even some Serbians who had not lost all sense of right and justice condemned it.

"The population of the Moravia region is essentially Bulgarian. The districts of Nish, Pirot, and Vranya were part of Bulgaria up to 1878, when the Berlin Congress decreed, contrary to the wishes of the population, their annexation to Serbia.

SPAIN PLANS ECONOMIES.

Will Issue Food Restrictions and Conserve Its Resources.

MADRID, March 8.—The Cabinet is studying measures to insure the better distribution of foodstuffs throughout the country. Every effort will be made to enable Spain to live on its own resources, and restrictions will be imposed on all articles not absolutely essential to the life of the country.

Rain and snowstorms are sweeping the entire peninsula. Trains are blocked and communications interrupted.

DENIES CHARGE OF SINKING FOOD SHIPS

German Minister to Holland Takes Issue with Recent Statement by Bunsen.

SIR MAURICE IN NEW ATTACK

Accuses Germans of Withdrawing Safety Promise to Ships for Belgian Relief.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, March 7, (via London, March 8.)—The statement made on Monday by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office, concerning Belgian relief, has elicited from the German legation here this reply:

"First—All neutral ships in British ports, and likewise all relief ships, had not five hours', but five times twenty-four hours', time in which to depart. Whether the assertion is true that none knew of the extension of this period may be left to public judgment.

"Second—The two relief ships referred to are probably the Lars Kruse and the Euphrosine. It is uncertain whether either was torpedoed. The Euphrosine was sunk on Jan. 22, which was nine days before the announcement of the blockade. Sir Maurice's references to the increasing number of relief ships is the best proof that they are not being torpedoed.

"Third—Early in February the Relief Commission was notified that the German authorities would require a list of ships and their whereabouts with a view to taking measures accordingly. This was not received by mid-February; Hence it was evidently not permitted by Great Britain.

"Fourth—The commission being under the patronage of America and Spain, it is not clear by what right England has forbidden it to furnish such information to the German authorities. The assertion that Germany might use the information either for treacherous purposes or for the torpedoing of relief ships is wholly incomprehensible. Not knowing the ports from which relief ships sail, the German Admiralty cannot instruct the submarines, as otherwise English ships would be too much tempted to abuse the distinctive signs of the Relief Commission."

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Maurice de Bunsen, in another statement today, referred to the warning given the American Commission for Relief in Belgium that its ships must leave British ports by the evening of Feb. 4, and asks: "Is that fair notice of cancellation of a solemn guarantee by a sovereign Government in the shape of written safe-conduct?

"But I have more information that will astonish you," he continues. "In this German warning the commission was advised to send its ships by the northabout route, where they would be safe. Yet, over a month later, on March 5, the Germans told the Relief Commission that they would be unable to grant safe conduct to relief ships at Rotterdam because they were unable to declare that the northabout route was absolutely safe from torpedoing."

The Under Secretary also asserted that the British Government's guarantee that it would not allow the commission's flag to be abused "stands today and will never be violated."

In his first statement Sir Maurice said that when the war zone was declared Germany cancelled all her safe conducts, giving only a few hours for Belgian relief ships, chiefly in United Kingdom ports, to clear for Rotterdam. "All that the commission or the world knew," said the Under Secretary, "was that the Germans had opened their submarine campaign by sinking two Belgian relief ships."

The Lars Kruse was reported sunk by a torpedo or mine about Feb. 5. The sinking of the Euphrates, (not Euphrosine,) was reported Feb. 1 as having been done by a German submarine.

131,000 TONNAGE SUNK, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

Details Activity of Submarines in the Mediterranean in the Latter Part of February.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Announcement was made by the Admiralty today that there have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean eight steamships and seven sailing vessels of more than 40,000 tons.

Another announcement says:

"Twenty-one steamships, ten sailing vessels and sixteen fishing craft, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 91,000, have been sunk recently by German submarines."

Among the vessels sunk, says the statement, were the following:

"Feb. 19: A heavy-laden transport steamer of about 5,000 tons, near Porto d'Ansio.

"Feb. 20: Norwegian steamer Doravore, of 2,560 tons, with parcels from Genoa to London.

"Feb. 22: Four sailing vessels with coal for Italy.

"Feb. 24: British transport steamer of about 8,000 tons, armed with 15-centimeter cannon and protected by trawlers; Greek steamer Mioulis, 2,918 tons, with cottonseed for London, both sunk south of Crete.

"Feb. 26: Armed British steamer Clan Farquhar, 5,858 tons, with cotton and coal for England.

"Feb. 27: Armed British steamer Brodmore, 4,071 tons, with frozen meat.

"One Captain and two engineers were made prisoner."

The sinking of the steamers Doravore and Clan Farquhar have been reported previously.

The British steamer Brodmore, 365 feet long, was built in West Hartlepool in 1890 and was owned in London.

The steamer Mioulis is probably the Greek vessel referred to. She was built in Sunderland in 1898. She was last reported leaving Alexandria on Jan. 12 for Oran and Hull.

MOURN U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Memorial Service Held for Mrs. Hoy and Her Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—An impressive service was held this afternoon at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square, in memory of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hoy and her daughter, Elizabeth Hoy, of Chicago, who were drowned in the torpedoing of the Laconia on Feb. 25. More than 300 American and British relatives and friends of the two women attended, among them Consul General Robert P. Skinner, representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, and a representative of the American Embassy.

The son of Mrs. Hoy, who sent a telegram to President Wilson after the tragedy urging that the deaths of his mother and sister should be avenged, sat in the mourners' pew with his cousin. They were the only representatives of the family present. Mrs. Hoy's husband, who has been laid down under his grief, is confined to his home at Putney under a physician's care, gravely ill.

The service lasted half an hour, consisting of reading from the Bible and the Church of England ritual, a prayer in which the two victims were referred to as "lost in the sinking of the Laconia, whose spirits are in Thy presence," the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," and an impressive organ voluntary, and Chopin's Funeral March. In the audience were many soldiers in khaki, friends of the family.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

200 FIFTH AVENUE

Leaders in almost every line of trade have chosen this building. Let us tell you something about *Service*.

REPORTS DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS STOPPED

Swiss Correspondent Says the Pope's Intervention Changed Germany's Policy.

ROME, Friday, March 9, (via Paris.)—The Corriere d'Italia's Zürich correspondent says he learns from Berlin that the German Government has suspended the deportation of Belgians as a result of intervention by the Holy See.

Of 60,000 persons deported, says the correspondent, 13,000 are reported as having already been sent back to their homes.

FREE TO LEAVE BELGIUM.

Whitlock Denies Reports That Germans Are Detaining Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The State Department today received a dispatch from Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, denying reports that Americans in Belgium were being detained by the German authorities. He said that all had the privilege of departing when they pleased. Some subordinate German officials in Belgium did detain a few Americans immediately after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but this was because they had no orders in the matter, and it was not regarded as unusual by the State Department.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT MAY VOTE FOR WAR

Question of Breaking with Germany and Joining Entente Now Rests with Legislators.

PEKING, March 8.—Tuan Chi-Jui, who resigned as Premier several days ago and went to Tien-tsin, returned to Peking today and conferred with the Cabinet and the President. A compromise has been reached so that Parliament may decide whether China shall break off relations with Germany and join the Entente.

The Foreign Minister is now approaching all the Ministers of the Entente and asking the conditions under which the Entente will jointly accept China as an ally. Japan has suggested that China allow cotton, wool, and iron to be exported free to Japan in consideration for permission to increase other maritime customs from 5 to 7½ per cent.

It is expected that there will be a severance of relations between China and Germany this week.

REFUSES TURKISH PLEA TO END 'CAPITULATIONS'

Washington's Rejection Reveals the Reason Why Four Consuls Still Wait in Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Turkey has again tried without success to obtain the consent of the United States to the abrogation of the "capitulations," under which Americans under Turkish rule enjoy extraterritorial rights and are exempt from many peculiarities of Moslem law.

Taking advantage of the State Department's plan to transfer to Turkey four American Consuls withdrawn from Germany, the Ottoman Government proposed that a new form of exequatur be issued to them, omitting the right to sit as Judges under American law in cases involving Americans and American property. The United States replied that it could not consent to such a change.

The negotiations, which have not yet reached a conclusive stage on Turkey's part, explain why Germany has been detaining the Consuls, who were ordered from Germany to Turkish territory. The Berlin Government did not want to embarrass her ally by sending the American officials to Turkey while the point remained undecided, and they are still in Munich.

Turkey's move renews an effort, made early in the war, to cancel the extraterritorial concessions to Christian foreigners. At that time she abrogated the treaties of 1856 and 1878, which provided for such concessions to the Eastern European nations, but to which the United States was not a party.

The new development adds to the handicap under which the State Department is working in its effort to continue friendly relations with Turkey. Negotiations are still not finished for the voyage of the cruiser Des Moines and the naval collier Caesar from Alexandria to Beirut to deliver supplies for the Syrians and bring out American refugees. No urgent cables from the department Ambassador Elkus has sent one indefinite reply and another saying that he had not yet been able to get final word from Turkey, assuring the safety of the vessels for both herself and her allies.

DELAY POISON PLOT TRIAL.

New Juror, Replacing a Sick Man, Has to Hear Evidence Given Before.

LONDON, March 8.—The illness of a juror has retarded the progress of the case against Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, her two daughters, Miss Ann Wheeldon and Mrs. Alfred Mason, and Mrs. Mason's husband, who are on trial before Justice Low in the Old Bailey, charged with conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council.

Owing to the necessity of swearing in a new juror, all the evidence that had been introduced by the prosecution had to be repeated, and this repetition is taking place today.

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Where Good Cigars Are Sold

RUSSIA PROTESTS AGAINST FOES' ACTS

Charges Use of Explosive Bullets and Poison, Killing of Wounded, and Attacks on Ambulances.

PETROGRAD, March 8.—The Russian Foreign Office has transmitted to the Governments of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey a lengthy protest against alleged violations of usages of warfare, attaching citations of numerous specified instances and asserting the right to retaliate in kind. The violations enumerated were compiled by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Each citation, it is stated, was amply verified.

The abuses charged include the use of explosive bullets, gas, burning liquid and poisoned missiles, the poisoning of wells, misuse of parliamentary (flag of truce) and Red Cross flags, killing of the wounded, throwing of bombs upon sanitary trains and the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal.

The Russian hospital ship Portugal was sunk in the Black Sea March 30, 1916, by a Turkish submarine.

BRITISH HOLD UP ALL PAPERS

Strict Rule Against Bringing Out Written or Printed Matter.

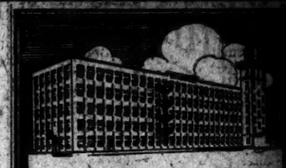
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Lansing made public today the text of British regulations covering the conveyance of letters or papers out of the United Kingdom, so that Americans might have full knowledge of the danger of having written or printed matter in their possession on leaving British ports. The regulations follow:

Persons leaving the United Kingdom for destinations abroad are warned that documents, whether printed or written, other than those needed to establish their identity, are liable to be detained at the ports of embarkation for examination. Travelers are therefore advised not to carry written or printed matter on their persons or in their baggage unless such documents are essential for the purposes of the voyage.

Documents which are intended to be delivered to other persons at the end of the journey must in no case be carried unless a permit has been obtained. Application for permits, which will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, should be addressed to the Secretary, War Office, at least ten days before the intended date of departure.

Travelers will save themselves much inconvenience if, a few days before they intend to sail, they dispatch by post to their proposed destination abroad all documents not needed on their voyage. If dispatched by post to a neutral country in Europe or America, the packet should be inclosed, fully stamped and addressed, in a cover addressed to the Chief Postal Censor, Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W. C., with a statement that the documents are intended for the use of the sender, whose full name and address in the United Kingdom must be given.



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BOLD, spirited patterns that, just to look at, make you wish Spring would hurry up. A certain custom-like smartness that is the pride and prerogative of Metric Shirts alone.

That instinct to perceive and that gift to express the Taste of New York are just as apparent in my Metric Shirts as in my Clothes or Cravats.

$1.50 for Business Shirts up to $9.00 for Silk Shirts of Midas richness.

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Also expert services on general chimney work. Heating and ventilating.

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The Month's Story.

Pictures, maps, charts, cartoons, and descriptions of the European conflict from all viewpoints by the great writers of the day are the features of Current History Magazine, published monthly by THE NEW YORK TIMES. 25c. a copy; $3 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BLAME KITCHENER FOR DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the War Council on Nov. 23, 1914, as the ideal method of defending Egypt. It may reasonably be assumed that inasmuch as all the authorities concerned were prima facie in favor of a joint military rather than a purely naval attack, such an attack, if undertaken at all, would have been of the former rather than of the latter character had not other circumstances led to a modification of the program. A communication from the Russian Government of Jan. 2 introduced a fresh element into the case. The British Government considered that something must be done in response to it, and in this connection the question of attacking the Dardanelles was again raised.

"The Secretary of State for War declared that there were no troops immediately available for operations in the East, and his statement was accepted by the War Council, who took no steps to satisfy themselves by reports of estimates as to what troops were available then or in the near future. Had this been done the Commissioners think it would have been ascertained that sufficient troops would be available for a joint military and naval operation at an earlier date than supposed, but this matter was not adequately investigated by the War Council. Thus the question before the War Council on Jan. 13 was whether no action of any kind should for the time being be undertaken, or whether action should be taken by the fleet alone, the navy being held to be the only one available.

"Political arguments, which were adduced to the War Council in favor of a prompt and effective action if such were practicable, were valid and of the highest importance, but the practicability of whatever action was proposed was of equal importance. Mr. Churchill appears to have advocated an attack by ships alone before the War Council, on a certain amount of half-hearted and hesitating expert opinion which favored a tentative or progressive scheme, beginning with an attack upon the outer forts. This attack, if successful, was to be followed by further operations against the main defenses of the Narrows. There does not appear to have been direct support or direct opposition from the responsible naval and military advisers, Lord Fisher and Sir James Wolfe Murray, as to the practicability of forcing on the operations as approved by the War Council, viz, to bombard and take the Gallipoli Peninsula, with Constantinople as the objective.

Fisher Made No Objection.

"The First Sea Lord and Sir Arthur Wilson, who was the only naval adviser present at the War Council, expressed no dissent. Lord Kitchener, who occupied a commanding position at the time the decision was taken, was in favor of the project. Both Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson would have preferred a joint naval and military attack, but they did not express to the War Council and were not asked to express any opinion on the subject, and offered no objection to naval operations, as they considered them experimental and such as could be discontinued if the first results obtained were not satisfactory.

"The commissioners think that there was an obligation, first on the First Lord, secondly on the Prime Minister, thirdly on one other member of the War Council, to see that the views of the naval advisers were clearly put before the council, and that the naval advisers should have expressed their views to the council, whether asked or not, if they considered the project which the council was about to adopt was impracticable from a naval point of view.

"Looking at the position which existed on Jan. 13, 1915, the Commissioners do not think the War Council was justified in coming to the decision without much fuller investigation of the proposition which had been suggested to them. The Commissioners hold that the possibility of making a surprise aphibious attack on Gallipoli offered such great military and political advantage that it was mistaken and ill-advised to sacrifice this possibility by deciding on undertaking a purely naval attack, which from its nature could not obtain completely the object set out in the terms of the decision.

"The decision taken on the 16th to mass troops in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles marked a very critical stage of the whole operation. It ought to have been clear that when this was once done, even if troops were not actually landed, it would be apparent to the world that a serious attack was intended, and a withdrawal could no longer be effected without running serious risk of loss of prestige. At that moment, as time was all important, no compromise was possible between making an immediate and vigorous effort to insure success at the Dardanelles by joint naval and military occupation, and falling back on the original intention of desisting from a naval attack if the experiences gained during the bombardment were unsatisfactory.

Troops Delayed by Kitchener.

"On Feb. 20 Lord Kitchener decided that the Twenty-ninth Division, part of the troops which by the decision of Feb. 16 were to be sent to the East, should not be sent at that time, and Colonel Fitzgerald instructed the director of naval transport that transports for that division and the rest of the expeditionary forces would not be required. This was done without informing the First Lord, and the dispatch of troops was thus delayed three weeks. This delay greatly compromised the probability of success of the original attack by land forces and materially increased the difficulties encountered in the final attack some months later.

"We consider that in view of the opinions expressed by the naval and military authorities on the spot the decision to abandon the naval attack after the bombardment of March 18 was inevitable. There was no meeting of the War Council, between March 19 and May 14. Meanwhile important land operations were undertaken. We think that before such operations were commenced the War Council should have carefully reconsidered the whole position.

"In our opinion the Prime Minister ought to have summoned a meeting of the War Council for that purpose and, if not summoned, other members of the War Council should have pressed for such a meeting. We think this was a serious omission. We consider that the responsibility of those members of the Cabinet who did not attend the meetings of the War Council was limited to the fact that they delegated their authority to their colleagues, who attended those meetings.

"We are of the opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that more work was undertaken by him than it was possible for one man to do, and confusion and want of efficiency resulted.

"We are unable to concur in the view set forth by Lord Fisher that it was his duty, if he differed from the chief of his department, to maintain silence at the council or to resign. We think that the adoption of any such principle generally would impair the efficiency of public service.

"We think that although the main object was not attained, certain important political advantages, upon the nature of which we have already dwelt, were secured by the Dardanelles expedition. Whether those advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved is and must always remain a matter of opinion."

The report says that Lord Kitchener's premature death and the death of his Secretary, Major Fitzgerald, renders it impossible to state with the same confidence as in the case of living witnesses the opinions and aims of Lord Kitchener at different periods of the proceedings. The commission does not believe, however, that even deference to the memory of the illustrious dead justified it in abstaining from complete revelations of his course. The report adds: "It is necessary to do justice to the living as well as to the dead."

Colonel Churchill testified that Lord Kitchener's personal qualities and position played a very great part in the decision of events, the report says. It continues: "He was the sole mouthpiece of War Office opinion in the War Council. When he gave a decision it was invariably accepted as final. He was never overruled by the War Council or Cabinet in any matter, great or small. Scarcely any one ever ventured to argue with him in the council."

Major Gen. Charles E. Callwell, who was Director of Military Operations at the War Office at the time of the Dardanelles expedition, testified that the General Staff virtually ceased to exist, because it was completely overruled.

The principle of centralization, the report says, was pushed to the extreme point by Lord Kitchener. It proved successful in the minor operations in the Sudan, but in larger operations it threw on one man more work than any individual could cope with.

Australian Commissioner Dissents.

Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London, in a note issued with the Dardanelles report, dissents from the findings of the majority that the naval advisers should have expressed their views at the War Council, and from the opinion of the majority that Lord Fisher was not justified in remaining silent. Mr. Fisher says:

"I dissent in the strongest terms from any suggestion that departmental advisers of a Minister, in his company at council meetings, should express any views at all other than to the Minister and through him, unless specifically invited to do so. I am of the opinion that it would seal the fate of responsible government if servants of the State were to share the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament and to the people on matters of public policy. The Minister has command of the opinions and views of all the officers of the department he administers on matters of public policy. Good stewardship demands from Ministers of the Crown frank, fair, and full statements of all opinions of trusted and experienced officials to their colleagues when they have direct reference to matters of high policy."

Thomas McKenzie, High Commissioner of New Zealand in London, takes similar objections to those of Mr. Fisher to the conclusions of the Dardanelles Commission regarding Lord Fisher and the naval advisers. Mr. McKenzie also expresses the opinion that the commission is not yet justified in coming to a decision as to the results of the enterprise. To do so, he says, it would be necessary to investigate the conduct of the offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula and of the subsidiary operations.

The report is an interim one, dealing exclusively with the origin and inception of the attack on the Dardanelles. It is signed by the late Lord Cromer, who was Chairman of the commission; Andrew Fisher, representing Australia; Thomas McKenzie, representing New Zealand; Sir Frederick Cawley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; James A. Clyde, Lord Advocate; Stephen L. Gwynn, Nationalist member of the House of Commons; Rear Admiral Sir William H. May, Field Marshal Baron Nicholson, and Justice Pickford.

In addition to the dissenting notes of Mr. Fisher and Mr. McKenzie, a separate report was presented by Walter F. Roch, Liberal member of the House of Commons from Pembrokeshire. Mr. Roch makes an exhaustive exposition of the attitude of Lord Fisher, who, he says, all along vigorously opposed the Dardanelles enterprise and on Jan. 28 actually left the council table declaring he would resign his office. He continued, "Lord Kitchener," he continued, "took Lord Fisher aside and urged him that his duty to the country was to continue in office. Lord Fisher reluctantly yielded to Lord Kitchener's entreaty and resumed his seat."

Lord Fisher, continues the Roch report, in his evidence before the Commissioners said he had "taken every step to show his dislike of the proposed operations," and replying to a question as to why he had made no formal protests at the meetings of the War Council, told the commissioners: "Mr. Churchill knew my opposition. I didn't think it would tend toward good relations between him and myself nor to smooth working at the Admiralty to raise an objection to the War Council's discussions."

Lord Fisher's Point of View.

After the decision of the War Council had been taken and the expedition begun, Lord Fisher, the report continues, did everything in his power to assist. His whole theory of the use of the British sea power in the war, Mr. Roch states, was embodied in a memorandum submitted to Premier Asquith in January, as follows:

"The Germans have already endeavored without success to scatter our naval strength by attacks on our trade and by submarines and mines. The pressure of sea power is a slow process and requires great patience. In time it will almost certainly compel the enemy to seek a decision at sea. This is one reason for husbanding our resources. Another reason is that the prolongation of war at sea tends to raise up fresh enemies for the dominant naval power, owing to the exasperation of neutrals. This tendency is only checked by the conviction that an overwhelming naval supremacy is behind the nation exercising the sea power.

"The sole justification of bombardments and attacks by the fleet on fortified places, such as the Dardanelles, is to force a decision at sea. As long as the German High Sea Fleet possesses its present strength and splendid gunnery efficiency, so long is it imperative that no operation be undertaken by the British Fleet calculated to impair its superiority, which is none too great in view of the heavy losses already experienced in ships and men, which latter cannot be filled in the period of the war, in which the navy differs materially from the army. Even the older ships should not be risked, for they cannot be lost without losing men, and they form the only reserve behind the great fleet."

ASSAIL PREMIER ON IRISH CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

changed his position on the so-called coercion of Ulster. That is not true. He was a party to the drafting of the original Home Rule bill, which applied to all Ireland. He was a party to the rejection in two successive sessions, in the face of a most vigorous protest from representatives of northeast Ulster, of amendments to exclude Ulster, and, when under pressure of threatened rebellion, he and the Government, of which he was a member, weakly yielded to the threats of rebellion hurled at them by Sir Edward Carson, at present the First Lord of the Admiralty.

"The Government of that day, through the present Prime Minister, appealed to us to consent to the concession of county option for a strictly limited period. We agreed on the pledge, repeatedly given by Mr. Lloyd George on his own behalf and on behalf of the Government, that if we consented to this concession we should never be asked for any further concessions and that the Government would undertake to see the settlement through at any cost. How, then, can Premier Lloyd George say that he never changed his attitude on the question of Ulster?"

The manifesto sets forth that the negotiations undertaken at the request of the Government last July referred to a strictly war arrangement, with the understanding that a year after the ending of the war things would revert to the status quo ante, and that the attitude the Prime Minister took last night showed a total change on the Ulster question and generally on the question of home rule for Ireland, and a breach of faith to the Irish Party and nation, and would tend to intensify distrust of pledges of British Ministers and have a serious effect in strengthening the power of the revolutionary movement in that country.

"In view of the terrible seriousness of the situation for Ireland and the empire created by this speech of the Prime Minister," continued the manifesto, "we felt it would be idle to prolong the debate and felt bound to mark in the most emphatic methods open to us our sense of the gravity of the situation and meet immediately for consultation as to the future policy of the Irish Nationalist Party.

Keeping Order a Hard Task.

"The action of the British Government since the formation of the coalition in May, 1915, culminating in the Prime Minister's speech, has made the task of carrying on the constitutional movement in Ireland so difficult as to be almost impossible. The constitutional movement can yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland and to a special degree by the millions of the Irish race in the dominions and in the United States.

"To them we appeal most earnestly to come to the aid of those who have rescued Ireland from being made the cat's paw and tool of Germany and who are struggling against terrible odds to keep open the road to Irish liberty through peaceful, constitutional means. A struggle in which we are hampered by the British Government, which plays into the hands of the Irish pro-German revolutionary party with stupid perversity worthy the worst reactionaries of Petrograd.

"So far as Ireland is concerned the Government is doing its utmost to aid Germany's work, and so long as this attitude is followed we, as Irish representatives, while retaining our attitude toward the war and remaining firmly convinced of the justice of the Allies' cause, and unchanged in our resolve to do all in our power to aid in bringing it speedily to a successful issue, feel bound to oppose the Government by every means in our power.

"The Australian Senate has already spoken effectively in support of Irish freedom, and in behalf of the Irish nation we tender them grateful thanks. To the men of Irish blood in the dominions and the United States we appeal. They should promptly use all means in their power to bring pressure on the British Government to act toward Ireland in accordance with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe, and we especially appeal to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying to Ireland the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the United States Senate."

STATED IRELAND'S CASE.

No Irishman Could Have Done It Better Than Premier, Moore Says.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, issued a statement yesterday, in which he said:

"The heat of the Home Rule discussion in the House of Commons yesterday caused Premier Lloyd George to explode the British-built myth that 'Ireland was contented and loyal' and to blurt out the precise truth when he said that 'Ireland is no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day.' No Irishman has ever stated it better or more concisely.

"The Irish people are no more satisfied with English rule than the American people were, and for the same reasons."

You don't find Pheasant on every bill of fare!

You may not want Pheasant!

You may be a man of simple tastes, preferring conventional dishes, and affecting the quiet dignity of blue serges, Oxfords, or some other staple fabric in your clothes.

But there are a few places in this town where Pheasant is to be had if you want it, and there is one clothing shop where a man is not restricted to what the whole town is wearing.

Novelties are numerous in the Franklin Simon selections of Men's Clothes.

We get them here and in London and they are confined to us—and to you.

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats $25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—3 West 38th Street. A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

DE PINNA

Outfitters to Young Men

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Without the Confusion of Inappropriate Apparel

Young men may here select Spring topcoats and suits, haberdashery and shoes, from assortments made exclusively for young men.

The best usage here and abroad has governed their production—a type of apparel which is particularly appreciated by college and young professional men.

Separate Department for Young Men

Gidding

5TH AVE. at 46TH ST.

PARIS NEW YORK

Each of the last four boats arriving from Paris have brought Models now assembled in our French Salons These together with reproductions adaptations and Original Gidding Designs—afford abundant choice for the early selector of Spring Modes

OUR SPECIAL EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS SPENT THE PAST THREE MONTHS IN PARIS, RETURNED YESTERDAY ON THE ROCHAMBEAU WITH A LARGE COLLECTION OF MODELS FROM THE LATEST PARIS OPENINGS.

THE MOST UNIQUE SHOWING IN AMERICA

FOR IMMEDIATE SELECTION OUR CUSTOM TAILORED OR SPECIAL ORDER

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Major Dayton, Inspector General of New York's National Guard, describes military operations of the European war, and Lieutenant Gill naval operations, in the March number of Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 35c., sold everywhere; $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PACIFISTS PUT OUT BY COLUMBIA RALLY

Forcibly Advised to "Go and Play with the Barnard Girls."

PATRIOTIC STUDENTS ACTIVE

Training Corps for Reserve Officers Formed to Prove University Is "a Red-Blooded Institution."

Five hundred Columbia students, gathered in the university gymnasium yesterday for a patriotic meeting, applied the flying wedge to a group of college pacifists who tried to become part of the meeting. Two of those forcibly advised to "go out and play with the Barnard girls" were James W. Danahy of Columbia, President of the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, and Leon Sampson, who was expelled from the College of the City of New York for trying to heckle Major Gen. Wood. It was because the leaders of the meeting had serious business to transact in the formation of a Columbia Training Corps for Reserve Officers, that they did not carry out the instruction of a majority of those at the meeting to "throw them into the pool."

At the outset, F. V. MacCarthy, who presided, said the meeting had been called to "send out to the world the message that Columbia as a whole is a patriotic, red-blooded institution and has no pacifist yellow streak." He said the work of a small minority of pacifists had created the impression that Columbia was a hotbed of pacifism and it was time for the real Columbia to speak out. Bob O'Laughlin, captain of the crew, said he was ready to call a liar, and knock in every one who said that the men of Columbia wished to avoid national service.

"I want to speak to the men of Columbia," shouted O'Laughlin. "It is up to us to show what the true spirit of Columbia is. The pacifists do not speak for us."

There was more applause when "Slap" Bellinger, son of an army officer, said that the real Columbia was a place where the son of an army officer did not have to be ashamed. After more patriotic speeches, MacCarthy passed out the slips for enrollment in the officers' corps, and asked the men to fill them out. At this point Sampson pushed his way to the stage and tried to make a speech.

"Do you want to ask a question," asked MacCarthy. But Sampson did not have a chance to make an answer. He was recognised as a pacifist, and there were shouts of "Throw him out," and a flying wedge moved against him. "Don't make it a rough-house," urged the Chairman, but Sampson was moved toward the exit by a mass of struggling students, which picked up Danahy in the rush. The latter had asked before the meeting for a chance to speak, but was told he wouldn't get it.

"There was absolutely no reason for ejecting me," said Danahy later in a statement. "I had said or done nothing, but listened respectfully to all that was said, and was on the point of leaving when some of the students recognized me and ejected me. It was the first indication of the Prussianizing of Columbia."

ENRICHED BY MAN SHE AIDED

C. O. Simpson Had Willed Insurance and His Body to His Nurse.

Miss Louise M. Becker, a child welfare nurse in the public schools, won a suit before Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday for the $5,000 life insurance of Clark O. Simpson, inventor of a pay-as-you-enter contrivance, to whom she had given part of her earnings to promote the invention. Mr. Simpson, who died in the Post Graduate Hospital on July 17, 1915, after being taken suddenly ill while walking with Miss Becker, left a letter giving her all the rights to his invention and said further that she could have his body if she wished it.

The testimony showed that the decedent's wife, Mrs. Osroe A. Simpson, sued him for a divorce in New Jersey and was to have received her decree the day he died. She made a claim for the insurance money left to Miss Becker.

Offers a Brooklyn Autonomy Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—A measure called by its sponsor, Senator Cullen of Brooklyn, "the Brooklyn Autonomy bill," was introduced in the Legislature today. The bill would make it mandatory for the City of New York to maintain in Brooklyn branch offices of the following departments: Law, police, water supply, gas and electricity, street cleaning, parks, bridges, public charities, corrections, fire, taxes and assessments, health, tenement house, and license. It would further provide that the deputies in charge of such branch offices should have virtually full power to act within the borough.

SAVINGS BY BERLIN YOUTHS

64,000 Depositors in Greater City Under Government Order.

As the result of the compulsory savings order issued by the German Government last March providing that persons under 18 years old should be obliged to deposit two-thirds of their wages exceeding $4.50 a week in responsible savings banks, to be held to their credit until after the war, except in special cases, 64,000 young persons in Greater Berlin had 2,000,000 marks ($714,000 at the normal rate of exchange) on their bankbooks at the end of the first half year, according to reports printed in recent issues of Berlin newspapers. Their deposits in that period amounted to 4,500,000 marks, of which 1,300,000 was paid back because of special reasons acceptable to the official guardians.

When the order was put into effect last Spring there was a great deal of opposition on the part of both the young boys, who were earning big wages at munition work and spending them freely and more or less riotously, and of their needy parents. In Brunswick, according to a report contained in a letter from Germany printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 18, the savings order was rescinded as the result of a riot by the youths and their elders. The age limit and the amount to be deposited in the banks apparently vary in different cities.

PREDICTS PROHIBITION SOON

Methodist Secretary Says It's Only a Matter of Proper Presentation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 8.—The Rev. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, told the New Jersey Conference here today that the national prohibition amendment was only a matter of proper presentation. He predicted that the legislation would be pushed at the next session of Congress. "Thirty-three States will be in the dry column within the next twelve months," Mr. Wilson added. "Twenty-eight have already won the fight. The amendment would easily have passed both houses with a three-fourths majority at this session of Congress, but the time was not ripe for the campaign." He saw no relief for either Pennsylvania or New Jersey except through national legislation, and caustically remarked that New York was not a tenth as bad in contrasting conditions.

HONOR SOLDIER ON 'CHANGE

French Captain Mingles with Brokers at the Posts.

Count Portanier de la Rochette, a Captain and member of the staff of the Seventeenth French Army Corps, received the freedom of the Stock Exchange yesterday when he appeared as the guest of several of the Governors. Count de la Rochette is spending a furlough in this country after several months on the Verdun front. In company with William C. Van Antwerp and several other members of the Exchange he mingled with the brokers at the various posts on the floor, a liberty which is seldom accorded visitors.

The Count, discussing the war, said he was convinced that the Spring drive of the allied armies would bring the end of the conflict into sight. He told stirring stories of the work of the ambulances supplied and equipped by the Exchange last year, which have been used at Verdun.

HAWK IN TIMES TOWER.

High Cost of Living Probably Made It Change Its Hunting Grounds.

It appears that the high cost of living has reached the birds, for The Times Tower has a new tenant. It is a hawk.

Some time ago it selected this central spot as a place of abode. In its search for food it would make long pilgrimages, bringing back such prizes as had been plainly got from the country—either in New Jersey or Long Island.

But during the last few weeks it seems to have been unsuccessful in the foray-ways, and instead has found Central Park a fertile field where small birds are found in abundance. An evidence of this carnage was found yesterday when the Superintendent of the building, who was making a tour of inspection, discovered dozens of mutilated bodies of pigeons, sparrows, and other birds that early ventured up from the South.

FIRE DRILLS AVERT PANIC.

Pupils March Safely from Parochial School After Boiler Blew Up.

Fire drills in which they had been perfected averted a panic in the parochial school of the Sacred Heart, at Jackson and Bay View Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday morning. The boiler used for heating the building blew up and the building filled with steam, but the pupils obeyed every command of their teachers, and, while they moved with little more rapidity than usual, they marched out in good order.

It is thought a leaking pipe drained the boiler and caused the steam to generate too fast. Injury to the building was confined to the boiler room. Frederick Ezzels, 11 years old, of 20 Myrtle Avenue, who was in the basement, was scalded. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

FIGHT WITH ROBBER IN RIVERSIDE HOME

Mrs. Bertha Foster and Her Dinner Guests, Startled by Conflict, Rush to Scene.

FIND COACHMAN STUNNED

Jewelry Stolen Before Girl's Alarm Betrays Presence of Intruder in Third Floor Bedroom.

While Mrs. Bertha Foster, 300 Riverside Drive, was entertaining a party of friends at dinner last night sounds of a struggle from the third floor reached them.

Mrs. Foster and her guests went upstairs. They found her bedroom in confusion and Carl Peterson, the coachman, who had been momentarily stunned by a blow, leaning out of the window. A man was swinging from a second-floor window ledge to the room of the garage in the rear of the mansion. Later he jumped from a seven-foot fence into 101st Street and escaped.

Earlier in the night Marie Peterson, daughter of the coachman, had seen a strange man climb to the roof of the garage, swing over to the window ledge of the second floor, climb to the third floor, and enter a window. She told her father, who found the intruder in Mrs. Foster's bedroom, and grappled with him.

Chairs were smashed and the room was thrown into disorder. Before Peterson could summon help the burglar managed to deal him a blow which stunned him, and then escaped. The burglar took several articles of jewelry, but Mrs. Foster said the loss was small. A hurry call to the West 100th Street Police Station brought a score of policemen on the run. They surrounded the block but made no arrest.

The Foster residence is one of the show places along Riverside Drive.

QUEENS BACKS PRESIDENT.

Chamber of Commerce for Armed Ships and Universal Training.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions yesterday favoring the adoption by the next Congress of an armed ship measure and indorsing the universal military service bill. Copies of the resolutions were sent to every Senator and Representative of New York State.

In urging the passage of the Armed Ship bill the Queens business men asked that the President be authorized to "use such other instrumentalities as in his opinion may be necessary or advisable for the protection of American lives, American property, and American commerce upon the high seas."

The resolution indorsing the General Staff plan for universal military service, said that "we, as American citizens, stand ready to make sacrifices in the defense of those principles which we hold as sacred as our lives, principles of peace, but only on condition that peace can be maintained without the sacrifice of national honor or the principles that have made America one of the greatest nations of the world."

SAYS VIOLENCE WAS URGED.

Witness Tells of Speeches Leading Up to Subway Dynamiting.

Witnesses at the trial of Michael Herlihy, Financial Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, declared yesterday that the blowing up of the subway station at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street in October was the result of inflammatory speeches by labor agitators. Michael Burke, who was a striker but has gone back to the New York Railways Company, said that hints of violence were more and more frequent in the speeches of the labor men after it became apparent that the strike was lost.

"This strike can never be won by peaceful means," Burke quoted a Western agitator as saying. The refusal of the companies to arbitrate our demands shows that. Now we have got to go out, and do the best we can by our own means and in our own way."

Burke testified that he heard George Pollak and Thomas McGuire, now awaiting trial on a similar indictment, discuss the advisability of blowing up the subway and the Harlem River Bridge. The trial will be continued today.

OPPOSES NURSES' BILL.

Physician Calls It a Wedge for an Eight-Hour Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Senate Committee on Public Health this afternoon gave a hearing on the Mills bill, providing that no person shall assume the title of "trained" or "graduate" nurse who in addition to a diploma won after a course of at least two years in a registered training school for nurses has not also passed a regents' examination and received a certificate from the board.

Dr. William O. Stillman of the National Training School for Certified Nurses, who was one of the speakers, said that the measure was only the opening wedge of an attempt on the part of trained nurses to obtain an eight-hour law. This assertion was greeted with applause by 100 nurses who attended the hearing.

"To pass the bill will put the whole profession of nursing into the hands of a clique controlling all examinations and all nursing systems in all the hospitals," Dr. Stillman said. "It is the first step in the plan of the Nurses' Association to gain an eight-hour day for nurses. An eight-hour day for nurses would mean that a man would have to pay, instead of $25 to $35 a week for a trained nurse, from $75 to $105. The smaller hospitals would go out of business altogether."

John B. Pine, Vice President of St. Luke's Hospital, favoring the bill, said that it was no more monopolistic than the Medical Practice act or the act limiting the practice of law to qualified attorneys.

Miss Amy Hilliard, who represented the American Red Cross, spoke in favor of the bill. She said that the Red Cross employed none but registered nurses. There were 8,000 nurses now on the lists of the organization, she said, who were ready to go on duty in the field if war came.

KNEISEL QUARTET TO END.

Closes Its Career of 25 Seasons in New York with Its Concert April 3.

Franz Kneisel, after thirty-two years of chamber music in America, announced last night that he and his associates, of whom Louis Svecenski has been with him from the start, had reluctantly decided to end the career of the Kneisel Quartet with the present season's closing concert on April 3. That date will mark the completion of twentyfive seasons in New York, where its members have been residents and teachers for the last twelve years at the Institute of Musical Art.

In his announcement "to patrons of the quartet" the country over, Mr. Kneisel recalled how much the public had done to encourage and stimulate the ideals which "the Kneisels" set for themselves when they first came to this country as members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The new members at the present time are Hans Letz and Willem Willeke, the latter Mr. Kneisel's son-in-law, who succeeded Alwin Schroeder.

WIFE CUT OFF IN WILL.

Charles G. Moller Leaves $35,000 to Housekeeper and Rest to Son.

The will of Charles G. Moller, who died last Friday at his home, 290 Madison Avenue, and who was the son of the late Peter Moller, sugar refiner and associate of Henry O. Havemeyer, directs that his second wife, Mrs. Jane Sommer Moller of 2,094 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, shall have no part of his estate. He leaves $35,000 to his housekeeper, Gertrude A. Cooper, and the remainder of his estate of more than $200,000 in trust to his son, Charles G. Moller, Jr., of 54 East Fifty-fifth Street, for life. On the latter's death his children, Charles G. Moller, 3d, and Ruth H. Moller will divide the estate.

The widow is cut off on the ground that Mr. Moller had executed a separation agreement with her in 1912 and had made a financial settlement which she accepted in lieu of all interest in the estate.

CANADA TO SELL POTATOES.

Has a Plentiful Store and Will Not Bar Exports to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, said after a Cabinet meeting today that no embargo would be placed on the export of potatoes to the United States. The Government has made a thorough canvass of the potato situation throughout the Dominion and finds that while there is a shortage in Ontario and Quebec there are plentiful supplies in all the other provinces.

It is estimated that there is still a surplus in the country of from one and one-half to two million bushels over and above the requirements for food and seed.

HOLY WATER 200 YEARS OLD

Found with Skeleton of Seneca Brave Near Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—A vessel of holy water, buried with a Seneca brave more than 200 years ago, has been unearthed in an old Indian cemetery near Rochester and brought to the State Museum here by A. H. Dewey of Rochester, President of the State Archaeological Society, and Dr. R. B. Orr, Provincial Archaeologist of Ontario, Canada.

The water is in a hermetically sealed and rusty metal container, oval in shape, not quite a thirtieth of an inch in thickness. Upon its arrival here tiny holes were punched in the top of the container, and a liquid fluid, yellow with rust, oozed out. The holes have now been sealed and the container with its contents will be preserved with other Indian exhibits in the museum.

A. C. Parker, the State Archaeologist, who is a Seneca Indian, expressed the opinion tonight that the brave of his tribe who held the vessel clasped to his breast was buried not later than 1687. In that year the Indian village of Totiaction, fourteen miles from Rochester, in the burial ground of which the vessel was found, was destroyed by a punitive expedition, headed by Count de Nerville, then Governor of Canada, in retaliation for Iroquois raids on the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The burial ground is now part of a farm owned by John G. Dann.

The box was found five feet under ground. The skeleton, unearthed with the box, had been buried in the Indian way, with arms folded and knees drawn up under the chin, in solid sand and clay.

Mr. Parker believes that the Indian was a convert to Christianity and that some Jesuit missionary had given him the holy water.

STUDENTS' POSTURE FAULTY

Four-fifths of Harvard Entering Class Don't Stand Straight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—Four-fifths of the entering class at Harvard have faulty posture, three-fifths cannot stand correctly even when told to, and two men in every ten have feet that make them unfit for military duty. These facts have been made known by Dr. Lloyd T. Brown of Boston, who after having examined 746 students declares that the "college slump" is a glaring fact, and not a fancy. His findings have been made known through an article in the current Harvard Illustrated Magazine.

The records were obtained by means of a reducing camera, which focused the image of each man on a tracing paper, one tracing being taken of each student in his natural or ordinary standing position and one in his idea of the correct standing position. The following standard was set for good posture: (1) weight on the balls of the feet; (2) abdomen in; (3) chest up, and (4) chin in. Of the 746 students, 50, or 6.7 per cent., had a perfect mark; 90 failed in one qualification; 413 in two, and 193, or 25.9 per cent., in all the points.

"The results of these examinations," Dr. Brown says, "point out that, in a group of 746 educated men in the growing and formative period of their lives, a little more than four-fifths of the number were using their bodies in a markedly relaxed posture or in the fatigued position; that this group is forming habits of posture which will tend to become worse as the years go by, and that of this group of 746 students three-fifths had no knowledge of how to use their bodies properly or how to stand up straight."

Sold in 2, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cartons
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Your Cereal tastes better and is more wholesome when you

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

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LOSS MUST BE MADE KNOWN.
Publicity is the only means of recovering lost articles. The last page of The New York Times every morning affords best facility. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

March "Final Disposal" Sale

Has Greatly Reduced Prices of

Men's Suits & Overcoats

All are garments of GIMBEL standard—in fact, this sale comprises practically all of GIMBELS stock of present-season suits and overcoats. The opportunity to get them at the very low prices now placed on them will make instant and convincing appeal.

$14.75
for Men's Sack Suits that were originally priced $20 and $22.50.

$15.00
for Men's Full Lined Spring Weight Overcoats.

$16.75
for Men's Suits that were $25 to $30, including blue serges.

$25.00
for Men's Full Silk Lined Winter Overcoats that were $40.

$37.50
for Men's Foreign Overcoats, many trench models, that were $45.

MANY OTHER
Attractions in Dress Clothes, Trousers, Fur Coats, Chauffeur's Clothes, etc.

GIMBELS' MEN'S AND BOYS' SECTIONS—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

New Styles for Spring

Girls' and Misses' Shoes

For Dress or General Wear

Of highest quality leathers, including shoes of tan or black Russia calf, with gray buckskin tops; patent kid with white washable kid tops; also all white calf or canvas shoes, tan or black Russia leathers, made on new model lasts, with simulated wing tips, welted soles and correct low heels.

3.25 to 8.50

Girls' School Shoes

For Immediate Wear

Laced shoes of durable tan calfskin, made on broad orthopedic last. An ideal shoe for general wear.
Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.

3.25

Misses' Spring Shoes

For Immediate Wear

Laced shoes of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, made on correct walking last, welted soles and low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.

5.00

Despite the increased cost of leather and labor, we have not advanced the price of these shoes, although our high standard of quality has been maintained.

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Distinctive Spring Fashions

For Misses, Juniors and Girls

Spring Suits *Spring Coats*
Spring Dresses

Misses' Suit Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Silk Suits for Dress or Sport Wear,	29.50 to 165.00
Cloth Suits for Dress, Sport or Travel,	19.75 to 145.00

Misses' Tailored Suits—*Twenty-four distinct models*
Strictly tailored, braid bound or embroidered, with rever, notched or wing collars, new model skirts, of tricotine, gunniburl, serge, homespun, checked worsted, hairline striped or Oxford suitings, newest Spring colors, also wool Jersey or stockingnette Suits in plain colors, heather mixtures or Oxford colorings. 14 to 20 years. **29.50**

Misses' Spring Suits—*Fifteen distinct models*
Dressy or strictly tailored suits, cable stitched, braid bound, embroidered or button trimmed, showing the new length coats, straight, semi-pleated or barrel skirts, of tricotine, gabardine, Poiret twill, serge, gunniburl, homespun, Oxford or hairline striped suitings in every wanted color. 14 to 20 years. **39.50**

Misses' Coat Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Cloth Coats for Town or Country Wear,	18.50 to 125.00
Silk Coats for Dress or General Wear,	29.50 to 115.00

Misses' Cloth Coats—*Twelve distinct models*
Of wool velour, burella cloth, serge, gabardine or wool Jersey in newest spring colorings, black-and-white check worsted, slip-on or belted models, half or silk-lined throughout. 14 to 20 years. **29.50**

Misses' Gown Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Silk Afternoon Gowns,	18.50 to 115.00
Serge, Tricotine or Jersey Dresses,	16.75 to 59.50
Misses' Silk Sport Dresses,	18.50 to 59.50

Misses' Silk-Skin Gowns—*An entirely new fabric*
In Copen, rose, silver grey, chartreuse or navy, open-front model with wide belt and large pockets embroidered in self color silk, braid design, white Georgette collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. **19.75**

Misses' Daytime Dresses—*Fifteen distinct models*
Beaded, braided, embroidered straight line or waist line models of Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, crepe meteor or crepe de chine, in black, navy, Copen, light grey or beige. Sizes 14 to 20 years. **29.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Apparel

Sizes 6 to 17 years.

Suits, 18.50 to 59.50 Coats, 12.75 to 49.50
Dresses, 6.95 to 45.00

Girls' and Juniors' Suits—*Six distinct models*
Box or belted coats with crepe or silk overcollars, new shaped pockets, belted and pocketed skirts, of navy serge, black-and-white Shepherd checks or novelty plaids. 12 to 17 years. **18.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Coats—*Six distinct models*
Belted coats with patch or inset pockets, convertible collars, of serge, checked wool velour or mannish mixtures in all the new Spring shades. 6 to 17 years. **12.75**

Girls' Silk Dresses—*Four distinct models*
Of taffeta silk in Copen, navy or rose, semi-empire or belted models with white Georgette collar, large novelty pockets. 12 to 16 years. **15.75**

NATHAN HALL OF BOSTON WINS NATIONAL AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

BILLIARDS TITLE IS CAPTURED BY HALL

Boston Player Clinches the National Championship by Easy Defeat of Clarkson.

SETS HIGH GRAND AVERAGE

His Mark for Tourney About 13, with Gardner Still to be Met—Klinger Beats Milburn.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Av.
Nathan Hall	5	0	79	16
Ledyard Blake	3	2	65	10 10-39
E. W. Gardner	3	2	73	10 14-38
T. H. Clarkson	3	2	50	9 13-45
Eugene Milburn	2	3	77	9 13-45
Jacob Klinger	2	3	79	9 13-45
Edward Rain	0	5	48	9 2-25

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Nathan Hall of this city is now enthroned as the national amateur billiard champion, his victory this afternoon over T. Henry Clarkson, also of Boston, by a score of 400 to 224, having clinched his hold on the title beyond peradventure, although the tournament proper does not end until tomorrow night, when the new champion, Hall, will pit his strength against the former holder of the honor, Edward W. Gardner of Montclair.

Hall's achievement in winning the title in his first year of competition is without a parallel in the annals of amateur billiards. Not once has he suffered defeat, and interest now centres largely upon his excellent chance to complete the tournament with an unsullied slate. The former Harvard football player has now to his credit five straight victories, while his nearest rivals have lost two games each. It develops now that the real battle of the tournament will be for second place, for which there are several candidates.

Hall's supremacy has been realized almost from the first game that he played, and while upsets were occurring here and there his own path was seldom beset with difficulties. He has hardly been a contestant in what, generally speaking, could be called a close game, and for this reason it is probable that his full strength at balkline play has not become manifest. He has not been closely pressed in a game as yet, and so has had little incentive to produce superlative billiards. The matches have been comfortably tucked away in Hall's belt by the securing of a big lead at the start.

Compared Favorably With Mayer.

Not in several years has the premium amateur tournament produced such consistently good play as that by Hall in the competition now closing. He has a grand average to date of nearly 16, and there is small prospect that his play will fall much below this standard in his final game of the tournament tomorrow night. Joseph Mayer, now a professional, is the only player who by recent records stands above Hall, and the intrinsic quality of Hall's play is rated by experts far higher than that of Mayer, even though the latter did make higher runs and higher averages. It is freely predicted that with another years of billiard play Hall will rank as one of the strongest amateurs who ever took part in any competition. Jacob Klinger said of him that with more practice Hall would doubtless class with the best amateurs of the world.

The new champion has been compared to Hoppe in style of play, while after watching Hall's work today Thomas Gallagher said that in many respects the Boston player reminded him of Frank Ives. And with all this praise Hall announces that he is not an unbounded billiard enthusiast. Only a day or two ago he remarked that he wouldn't give ten cents to watch a billiard match. Prior to the championship he had only a few weeks' practice, and his knowledge of the intricacies of balkline has been acquired in some four years.

Clarkson Holds Lead Briefly.

Realizing his close proximity to the championship, Hall showed more nervousness in his match against his clubmate Clarkson than in any previous contest of the tournament. His equanimity was further disturbed when Clarkson started out with a lead in the opening innings, due mainly to a cluster of 51 gained in the third inning. He held a slight advantage for six innings, when Hall forged ahead and thereafter was always in command of the situation.

While there was no approach to the high run record of the tournament by either contestant, the play of each here and there sparkled with brilliant counts and the work of piling up the carroms was done with steadiness. In his entire game Clarkson missed counting in only three innings, while Hall had only two ciphers on his string.

Hall caught the real stride of his game with the tenth inning. Up to then he was a bit uncertain on his shots, execution as well as judgment of pace being faulty. In the tenth inning, however, he brought together a cluster of 36, in which there was a wealth of spectacular shots as well as some pretty nursing. The next inning produced a run of 57, and in the twelfth the new champion harvested a count of 64, which was brought to a close when a drive the length of the table brought a bad lineup on the end rail. A masse shot missed by the slightest margin and closed the nearest approach that Hall made today to the high-run record of 79, for which he and Klinger are tied.

This run brought Hall's average very close to 20, and there were visions of a new high average mark. In the latter half of the match, however, Hall's play became less certain, counts in small figures coming in many innings. He made only one big run during the last half of the match, 50, in the twenty-first inning.

The decision as to second honors in the tournament became more complex when Jacob Klinger of New York earned a triumph over Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis, by a score of 400 to 184 in the evening game. If Klinger should be able to play the same high-class billiards as that which he showed tonight and should defeat Ledyard Blake, while Hall triumphed over Gardner in the evening match a tie for second place would be created between five of the contestants—Blake, Gardner, Klinger, Clarkson and Milburn.

On the other hand should Blake win he would gain unquestioned right to second honors, provided, of course, that Gardner succumbed to Hall. A tie of several men for second or third place, however, is absolutely certain.

Klinger at times gave a remarkable exhibition tonight in defeating Milburn. The latter was out of stroke, and though he led for a little time at the start, Klinger soon passed him. The latter, three innings from the close, had an opportunity to establish a new high-run record for the tournament. In the forty-first inning, by the closest of close billiards, he ran his count up to 77 and needed only four more points to close the match and beat his own high run of 79 by two points.

The balls were in perfect position when he attempted his seventy-eighth count and a miss appeared out of the question. Klinger, however, missed, and the shot was aptly described by him when he said "I made the impossible, possible."

The summaries:

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Nathan Hall, Boston, vs. T. Henry Clarkson, Boston.

Hall—1 2 29 16 10 2 1 4 3 36 57 64 1 15 14 2 4 5 5 10 50 23 2 1 16 17 2 1 0 0 5. Total, 400. Average—12 28-31. High runs—64, 57, 50.

Clarkson—0 3 51 2 5 1 22 15 9 8 15 8 5 0 0 6 0 2 3 2 6 9 5 0 13 4 9 1 2 2. Total, 224. Average—7 14-30. High runs—51, 22, 19.

EVENING MATCH.

Jacob Klinger, New York, versus Eugene L. Milburn, Memphis.

Klinger—0 0 11 4 1 2 13 1 3 1 0 0 1 37 7 12 0 14 17 3 22 41 6 4 1 1 5 21 9 1 0 0 2 56 7 1 2 3 5 1 15 17 0 4. Total—400. Average—9 12-43. High runs—77, 56, 41.

Milburn—3 11 7 2 2 2 3 7 0 0 5 21 0 1 6 4 1 2 6 6 11 0 0 6 7 2 7 11 6 0 0 6 1 11 2 13 17 2 2 5 0. Total—184. Average—4 16-42. High runs—17, 13, 11.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—Ledyard Blake versus Jacob Klinger.

Evening—Nathan Hall versus Edward W. Gardner.

TILT ASSUMES THE LEAD.

Defeats Munoz in National Pocket Billiards Title Play.

Standing of the Players.

Name.	H.R.	W.	L.	P.C.
William A. Tilt	15	3	0	1000
J. Howard Shoemaker	39	2	0	1000
H. S. Osborne	18	2	2	.500
Gustave Gardner	14	2	2	.500
Edward F. Raynolds	29	1	1	.500
Edward F. Gray	5	1	2	.333
T. M. Munoz	23	1	2	.333
J. J. Maloney	22	0	3	.000

William A. Tilt took the lead in the national pocket billiards championship at the New York A. C. last night when he won his third victory, defeating J. M. Munoz by a score of 125 to 94. J. Howard Shoemaker, the present title-holder, has won two victories.

Tilt played consistently last night and at times solved difficult combination shots. He ended the contest with an unfinished run of fourteen balls. Munoz missed on long shots. Tilt grew steadier as the game progressed and was playing in top form when the match ended.

H. S. Osborne, the Bridgeport entry, played two matches yesterday afternoon. He was defeated in the first by Gustave Gardner, 125 to 98, and won the second from Edward F. Gray by a score of 125 to 109. The contest with Gray was an erratic, nip-and-tuck affair with the result in doubt right up to the final frame. Both players made twelve scratches and both resorted to safety play often.

Gray in his best work in the twelfth and thirteenth frames, when he pocketed twenty-three balls in a string. He tackled many difficult combinations and scored on several of them. Osborne played a careful, cautious game and profited by Gray's misses. In the seventeenth frame the score was 103 to 102 in Osborne's favor. In the final frame, when Osborne was playing his last point, he made a scratch. When Gray missed, Osborne rallied with a difficult direct bank shot which brought forth much applause from the gallery.

Gardner showed marked improvement in his victory over Osborne, and had a high run of 56. In this game Osborne had eight scratches.

The scores by frames:

AFTERNOON MATCHES.

Gustave Gardner vs. H. S. Osborne.

Gardner—11 0 7 2 6 10 13 11 12 10 0 8 3 8 10 12 8—126 balls. Scratches, 1. Net—125 balls. High runs—13, 12, 11.

Osborne—5 14 12 12 6 4 1 3 2 4 14 6 11 6 4 2—109 balls. Scratches, 8. Net—98 balls. High runs—18, 14, 11.

Edward F. Gray vs. H. S. Osborne.

Osborne—9 4 8 12 8 1 12 12 12 3 1 3 1 11 13 3 12 10 2—127 balls. Scratches, 12. Net—125 balls. High runs—15, 12, 11.

Gray—4 10 6 2 0 13 2 2 2 11 13 11 13 3 1 11 2 4 4—121 balls. Scratches, 12. Net—109 balls. High runs—23, 12, 11.

EVENING MATCH.

William A. Tilt vs. J. M. Munoz.

Tilt—9, 13, 6, 9, 4, 0, 4, 3, 13, 8, 9, 7, 10, 8, 11, 14, 1—128 balls. Scratches, 3; net, 125 balls. High runs—14, 13, 13.

Munoz—5, 1, 8, 5, 10, 14, 10, 11, 1, 6, 5, 7, 4, 6, 8, 0—96 balls. Scratches, 2; net, 94 balls. High runs—12, 10.

OFFERS SERVICES TO NAVY.

Long Island Sound Power Boat Association Elects Officers.

The Long Island Sound Power Boat Association will offer its services to the United States Navy in the event of war, according to a resolution which was passed by that organization at its meeting at the New York A. C. yesterday. It was recommended to the Council of the American Power Boat Association, the national organization, that it offer the services of all the allied organizations to the Government and lend its aid in the organizing and mobilization of the power boat forces.

The association also decided to arrange its regular schedule of races for the coming Summer with the provision that they will be canceled in case of war. The only date decided upon yesterday was the race for the Wallace Consistency Trophy, which will be held on either July 7 or 14.

Officers of the association were elected as follows: H. A. Jackson, Chairman; H. L. Stone, Vice Chairman; H. C. Cushing, Treasurer; H. W. Loweree, Secretary.

AWARD TANK TITLE MEETS.

Times and Places for Indoor Swimming Events Announced.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National A. A. U. Championship Committee, yesterday announced the awards of the national indoor swimming championships for 1917 as follows:

Senior Events for Men.—March 9, 50 yards at San Francisco; March 27, 220 yards and fancy dive at New York A. C.; March 29, 100 yards at Pittsburgh Aquatic Club; March 31, 500 yards at Detroit Athletic Club; April 10, 150 yards back stroke at Cincinnati Gym. and A. C.; April 12-13, 400 yards relay and water polo at Illinois A. C., Chicago.

Junior Events for Men.—March 31, 100 yards breast stroke at Detroit Athletic Club; April 10, 100 yards swim at Cincinnati Gym. and A. C.; April 28, 500 yards and 100 yards back stroke, Hamilton Club, Chicago.

Senior Events for Women.—March 24, 200 yards breast stroke at Germantown Y. W. C. A., Philadelphia; April 14, 100 yards swim at Philadelphia Turngemeinde; date undecided, 220 yards swim at National Women's Life Saving League of New York; date undecided, Fancy dive at Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore.

GOVERNOR UNMOVED BY DARCY'S APPEAL

Australian Begs Vainly for Chance to Box Here—Senators Plan Slater Bill Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, came to the capital today to make a personal plea to Governor Whitman that he reconsider his decision forbidding Darcy to fight in this State. The Governor refused to grant the fighter's plea, but declared that his statement branding Darcy as one who had fled his native land because he was "afraid to fight for his country" must stand.

"Darcy told me," said the Governor after the conference was over, "that he had tried to enlist three years ago, but was not permitted to do so then because he was too young. He said that he had not tried to enlist recently. He declared that he left Australia before coming of age. What he told me confirms my belief that he is in this country evading military service. He asked permission to participate in at least one exhibition here to show that my remarks about his willingness to be a party to a brutal exhibition were not justified.

"I declined this request, because I think that to permit Darcy to box here would be an offense against public decency," said the Governor.

Darcy came to Albany accompanied by Grant Hugh Browne, the promoter who arranged the Darcy-Dillon bout. He found Governor Whitman suffering from an aggravated cold, which made it necessary that the interview be held in the executive mansion rather than in the executive chamber at the Capitol. After the interview neither Darcy nor Browne would comment on the Governor's attitude in the matter.

An informal committee of members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in whose hands has been placed the Slater bill, repealing the Frawley law, under which boxing is conducted in the State, will call on Governor Whitman next Wednesday in an effort to get him to consent to a regulation of the sport rather than its abolition. Among other things that will be asked him then, according to Senator Gibbs of Erie County, will be whether he would consent to allow a commission to continue to supervise boxing, if the personnel of that commission were reduced from three to one man, and that one so well known in the sporting world as to be above suspicion.

It will be a hard job, however, to persuade the Governor to accept anything less than the passage of the Slater bill, which was introduced at his order. The Governor is sick and tired of the way in which boxing has been conducted in the State, and feels that the people are solidly behind him in his efforts to stop the scandals.

"The people have backed me splendidly in this Darcy matter," said the Governor today, "and they have encouraged me to believe they feel as I do on this whole subject."

Whatever arguments the Senators who visit the Governor next Wednesday may have to support their contention that boxing should not be abolished, it is well understood by everybody, including the Senators themselves, that if Governor Whitman wishes to make a moral issue of boxing he can force the measure he is advocating through the Legislature whenever he wants.

JACKSON GAINS HONORS.

Touhey, However, Forces Bronx Lightweight to Extend Himself.

Willie Jackson, the Bronx lightweight, who recently knocked out Johnny Dundee, the Italian contender for lightweight championship honors, was forced to extend himself to his limit to gain the honors over Tommy Touhey, a Paterson (N. J.) boxer, in the principal ten-round bout last night at the Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx. Jackson, with his effective work at long range, obtained a commanding lead in the early rounds, which Touhey, despite the fact that he finished strong and boxed willingly in the later rounds, could not overcome.

The Paterson boxer played chiefly for the body at close quarters, and was able to accomplish little effective work at long range. It was at this style of boxing that Jackson excelled his adversary and won the honors of the bout on points.

In the other contest scheduled for ten rounds Young Mike Donovan, son of Mike Donovan, the famous old-time fighter, scored a clean knockout over Tex Kelly of Harlem in one round. Kelly was sent to the floor of the ring with a stiff left-hand blow to the jaw after about one and one-half minutes in the opening round and was counted out.

ETCELL IS FORCED HARD.

Beats Gilday by Slight Margin in N. Y. A. C. Amateur Bout.

George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C. holder of the metropolitan 110-pound amateur boxing championship, encountered an unpleasant surprise in his first bout in the preliminary competition of the New York Athletic Club's monthly amateur tournament last night, and it was only after displaying his full ability that the metropolitan title holder received the judge's award over Walter Gilday of the Osanam Athletic Association. This contest was the feature of the Winged Foot organization's long and varied program, and the announcement of the judge's award did not meet with the general approval of the large crowd of members who witnessed the contest.

It was probably the hardest bout the metropolitan's champion has been through this season, and his margin of victory was a slight one. Gilday showed clever two-handed ability throughout and landed many telling blows on the champion, but Etcell countered cleverly with cleanly delivered and stiff blows to the face and stomach, alternately, and it was his ability in this direction which earned him the honors. Etcell later won over L. Scheinski, Educational Alliance, in two rounds, in his second trial.

The cleanest knockout of the evening was registered by James McLean, unattached, over James J. Bell, unattached, in the first round in one of the 130-pound contests. McLean dropped Bell about one minute before the end of the first round with a terrific right-hand blow to the jaw and it was several minutes before Bell had fully recovered.

Victor Fox, Bronxdale A. C., went through this class in impressive style, scoring over two opponents decisively.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

YANKS KEEP BATS CRASHING LUSTILY

Do Strenuous Work in Effort to be Ready with the Ash in Games Near at Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 8.—It was brought to light in yesterday's practice game of the Yankees that the batters needed more batting practice before facing pitchers in games, and more batting practice—and a lot of it—is what they had today. Games were discontinued, for the day at least. The players thought they could profit more from batting practice, because they could get more chance to hit, and Manager Donovan so ordered.

Following the forenoon's hour of military training, which is of growing elaborateness and took in calisthenics this time, there was the usual drill in baseball rudiments, in the course of which bunting played a prominent part.

The afternoon session was mostly straightaway hitting, though Lee Magee kept up his bunting. Magee is a hard worker in Spring training and practices all the wrinkles. He and Maisel showed speed in breaking away from the plate, which included running out the hits. There was general improvement in the matter of landing on the ball squarely, and more line drives were seen than on previous days.

Frank Baker didn't waste a minute. When he was not in the batting order at the plate he was in the outfield having a little private practice of his own. He persuaded Shocker to pitch to him, and he is trimming his batting lamps as far as it is humanly possible to do so.

The indefatigable Caldwell was one of the purveyors of twirls and shoots. Caldwell's burst of diligence here is all on his own initiative. The club officials won't be sorry if his interest in his work proves lasting.

McGRAWITES WORK HARD.

Eleven Innings of Actual Play Part of Day's Program.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 8.—The Giants are making up for lost time by playing practice double-headers besides the routine work of training, which includes many different forms of exercises. There were eleven innings of almost regular baseball today, five in the morning and six in the afternoon.

The regulars were seen in action toward evening, though they did not play as a unit. Under McGraw's instructions Honus Lobert and Germany Schaefer, the rival leaders, split up the talent evenly. Herzog and Fletcher were assigned to Lobert's infield, which was completed by Rodriguez at first base and Ross Young at third. The outfield of the team was composed of Dave Robertson, Jack Murray, and Jim Thorpe.

Burns and Kauff of the regulars appeared in Schaefer's outfield, assisted by Leo Witter. This team had Hoike on first base and Zimmerman on third, with Wagner and Kilduff filling in at second base and short.

The Schaefers tied the practice series by winning both of today's games by 2 to 1 scores. In the morning game only a few of the regulars were seen. Smith and Causey pitched for the winners. Jim Middleton made his first appearance in one of these games. He worked easily and was hit for both runs. Heyt finished for the Loberts.

The afternoon game was played under special rules which eliminated bases on balls and strike-outs. A batter remained at the plate until he hit the ball somewhere on fair ground. This prevented the pitchers from doing their best, but it also kept some of them from doing their worst.

McGraw imposed a veteran battery on the Loberts when he put Tesreau and McCarty to work for the Schaefers. Tesreau has been in hard training for nearly two weeks and he had plenty of speed today, though he did not attempt to use his moist ball delivery. The Schaefers scored first in the second inning on Holke's triple, a fielder's choice, and McCarty's double. The score was tied on Tesreau in the third inning when Young singled and counted on a wild throw by Robertson.

ROBINS RELEASE O'MARA.

Mowrey Is Likewise Sent Back to the Minor Leagues.

Ollie O'Mara, the Brooklyn shortstop, and Mike Mowrey, the veteran third baseman, who refused to sign the contracts offered them by the Brooklyn Club, have been sent back to the minor leagues. Both received big cuts in their salaries. O'Mara has been released under the optional agreement to the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. It is understood that all the major league clubs have waived on Mowrey, and he will also be placed with some Class AA club.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Joe Burman vs. Billy Fitzsimmons; Frank Carbone vs. K. O. Lew Williams. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Johnny Baker vs. Johnny Love; Jimmy Flynn vs. Harry Manfone. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Nick Nelson vs. Danny Gilbride. Ten rounds.

Richmond S. C., Staten Island—Frankie Daly vs. Freddie Seidel; Young Reilly vs. Young Nelson. Both ten-round bouts.

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SPRING DRILL FOR TIGERS.

Coach Rush Introduces Innovation in Princeton Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—An innovation in Princeton football training was instituted by Head Coach John H. Rush tonight when the candidates for the 1917 team were put through their initial Spring practice in the gymnasium. Rush plans to drill his charges from now until Easter, and had hoped to get his players out on the turf beginning with today. The heavy snowfall upset the Tiger mentor's plans, however, and since he wishes to finish up his Spring instruction before the warm weather commences he has ordered workouts three nights a week in the gymnasium until it is possible to get outdoors. About seventy-five players reported for the initial practice.

Rush told the candidates at a meeting last night that team work and morale will have to be unusually big factors in the makeup of the Tiger eleven this Fall if the season is to be a successful one, because Princeton will be unusually in want of veteran material.

Rush, Captain Wilson, and Gennert, centre on last year's team, who will be one of the assistant coaches this Fall, had charge of the practice.

SHERROD SMITH HOLDS OUT.

Johnson, Hickman, and Myers, However, Join Robbie's Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 8.—Pitcher Sherrod Smith joined Pfeffer on the salary question today and failed to how up at Whitington Park for practice. One report has it that he intends to leave for home if the matter is not adjusted. Pfeffer has had several talks with President Ebbetts, but nothing has come of them.

Manager Robinson was greatly pleased this morning when he found Johnston, Hickman, and Myers on hand. The trio arrived early this morning, providing the three outfielders which Robbie needed badly on account of the holdout of Wheat and Stengel. Nothing has been heard of the latter two since the team arrived here.

Weather conditions were so good this afternoon that after a short practice Robbie put his men through a snappy six-inning game. The contest ended in a victory for Jack Coombs's team, which defeated Larry Cheney's band by a score of 7 to 3. Jimmy Johnston made two remarkable catches for so early in the season in deep centre field. Malone, a recruit for second base, appears to be a fast fielder and promises to make it interesting for Gustshaw and Smith for the keystone position. To avoid any conflicting dates with the races here only two games will be played at Hot Springs with the world's champions. Both of the dates fall on Sundays, March 18 and 25.

THROCKMORTON IN FINE TENNIS FORM

Pulls Set from Fire in East-West Doubles—Davis Beats Doyle in Singles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—Honors went to the West again today in the second day's play of the East versus West tennis tournament.

Willis E. Davis of California defeated Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, D. C., 6—1, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1, in a match that abounded in erratic playing. Davis won by his forceful and at times accurate serving, and his cross-court drives, but Doyle forced him much of the time to abandon his customary close net play.

Doyle's poor service cost him three love games in the first set. The third set he lost on a drive out of the court.

Harold D. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., paired with George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., furnished the feature playing of the day for the East in their doubles match with William M. Johnston and John R. Strachan, the Californians. Darkness ended play with score 4—6, 6—3, 8—4, 7—7, the Easterners having won two sets. Throckmorton was all over the court and made difficult returns. In the fourth set, with the score 5—1 against him and his partner, he brought it up to 5—all. The match probably will be played off tomorrow.

Mrs. May Sutton Bundy defeated her sister Californian, Miss Mary K. Browne, 11—9, 6—3, in a brilliant exhibition match that was responsible for the doubles being delayed.

CORDIER RETAINS TITLE.

Beats Corey, 15—7, 15—10, 15—13, in Yale Club Squash Play.

Auguste J. Cordier retained his title as squash champion of the Yale Club yesterday, defeating Alah Corey in three straight games, 15—7, 15—10, 15—13. Both players were at the top of their games, and the contest was lightning fast from the start.

The experience and judgment of Cordier, however, were too much for the younger player, although Corey made the champion extend himself to win. Cordier had a great advantage in placing and position play, and was able to meet Corey's hardest drives. Cordier's smashes were low and swift, and he excelled in every department of the game. Back court play predominated throughout the match. Corey made his best showing in the final game, pushing the champion hard at all times.

M. G. A. RATINGS DELAYED.

Handicap Committee Notifies 20 Clubs to Send in Reports.

Anson F. Robinson, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday afternoon that the yearly ratings of the association have been delayed, owing to the fact that numerous clubs throughout the district have failed to file their annual reports, without which the committee cannot proceed.

The delinquent clubs number twenty, and the Handicap Committee has informed the officials of each organization that all reports will have to be in its hands on or before March 13, otherwise they will be excluded from the annual ratings of the association. The clubs which have failed to file their reports are as follows:

Bellport G. C., Colonia C. C., Crescent A. C., Gedney Farms C. C., Great Neck G. C., Huntington C. C., Mahopac G. C., Midland G. C., Montclair C. C., Monmouth Co. C. C., New York Newspaper G. C., Ocean C. C., Powelton C. C., Princeton G. C., Sleepy Hollow C. C., South Shore F. C., Summerville C. C., Suburban Club of Elizabeth, N. J., Sunningdale C. C., and Woodmere C. C.

Gray Loses and Wins with Cue.

George Gray, the English billiard star, played two exhibition matches yesterday at Doyle's Billiard Academy. In the afternoon Gray was defeated at "snooker pool," 125 to 112, by Schuyler Green. In the evening match Gray defeated John Raynolds by a score of 500 to 150 in a match of Spanish billiards. The high runs were: Gray, 63; Raynolds, 28.

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Patent and Dull Leather Button Boots, with Buckskin tops, Dark Tan and Black Russia Calfskin Lace Boots

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Men's Suits for Spring, $19.75

Suits such as you will find on display here were made in a common sense way, of smart light-weight fabrics, with all those style-touches which mark the up-to-date, correctly clothed man this Spring.

And—we are talking common sense when we say that you will have to pay more for suits of equal quality elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Just about enough for one day's selling.

Winter Overcoats at $11.50

Formerly $14.75, $17.50 and $19.75

Wise men are buying their overcoats for next season now and are saving money by doing so. This assortment contains many serviceable fabrics in several models.

Sizes 34 to 38 only.

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Smart Shoes With Comfort at $5.94

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917.

SOME SENATORS AND THE UNION.

On Wednesday the Nebraska Senate defeated a resolution censuring Senator Hitchcock for his opposition to the Armed Ship bill. It is unfortunate that three German-American Senators voted against the resolution. On the same day the Iowa House unanimously exonerated from the record a similar resolution directed against Senator Cummins and Senator Kenyon. The friends of Mr. La Follette in the Wisconsin Senate succeeded in inurning temporarily in committee a resolution condemning him. The Senate of Colorado beat by a close vote a resolution censuring all the Senators responsible for the failure of the Armed Ship bill. Thus in one day four States unconsciously gave aid and comfort to Germany.

It is hard to estimate what part in Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin pacifism, Bryanism, pro-Germanism, the serious temperament and attitude which Progressive Republicanism, there so sharply divergent from the robust Americanism of Mr. Roosevelt, have in this reluctance to judge public servants, who will not protect American rights. In all three States Bryanism has reacted upon Republicanism. From the time of the "Iowa idea" Mr. Cummins has been drifting away from Republicanism, and pacifism is strong among the farmers. Mr. La Follette in a long dominance has impressed himself upon, and been affected by, his State, penetrated with Bryanism, radicalism, pacifism, socialism. He has been influenced in the last two years by the strong German element, to which his notions on war and the conduct of international affairs have been welcome.

The preponderant factor, however, in the disposition of members of the Legislature who strive to shield Senators from deserved censure may be "State pride." Mr. La Follette and Mr. Cummins are or have long been favorite Sons. They are "national figures." They, and especially Mr. La Follette, have friends in all camps. Political habit and association are powerful in their favor. Many legislators know them, and have not the austere public virtue to tell the disagreeable truth about men whom they are liable to meet and of whom they may have to ask favors. The case of Mr. Norris is the same in a smaller way. Nebraska abounds in pacifists and German sympathizers. In each of the three States, if most obviously in Wisconsin, the henchmen of each Senator are making determined efforts to screen their leaders. Political ambitions and interests are at stake. Political machinery and many means of propaganda and persuasion are at work.

At this time, of all times, the forces of the individual public man should not be served to the detriment of the nation. State after State is uttering through its Legislature the loyal resolve of the people of the State to support the President in the protection of the right of Americans to trade and travel on the seas. The Legislatures of those States whose Senators have resisted the bestowal upon the President of the authority to use means for that protection are peculiarly bound to condemn that resistance and to affirm the resolve of the people to defend and to uphold the President in defending those rights. Let it be seen that each misguided Senator spoke and acted for himself; that he misjudged and misrepresented the feeling of his State. Thus his personal aberrancy will be disowned by his State, his personal position differentiated from the position of the State.

The Delaware Senate passed unanimously, the Colorado Senate defeated, a resolution of censure. As Senators from neither State were involved, no personal reasons counted. As Colorado Senator spoke of the resolution as inspired by "the mob spirit." It is not the mob spirit, it is the spirit of American patriotism. Why is Colorado aloof from that spirit?

We are used to seeing maps of "Dry" States and "Wet" States, of suffrage States and anti-suffrage States. Is the American Union to be divided into loyal States and disloyal States? The question transcends any political importance. It is not necessary to impute motives to the Senators who so signally failed in a great national duty. It is necessary that their dereliction should not be accepted as the dereliction of their States. Will Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin remain silent or ambiguous in this mighty revival of national consciousness and determination?

CLOSURE AT LAST.

There could be no stronger proof of the way in which the events of the last month have impressed the Senate than the ease with which the advocates of closure have had their own way. A month ago this greased slipping of closure through the Senate would not have been possible. The House adopted it twenty-seven years ago after bitter and violent opposition, and it became a leading political issue in the elections. The Senate, despite numerous attempts to introduce closure, has steadfastly refused to hear of it, and has taken pride in its unlimited freedom of debate. That a single incident, like the filibuster of last week, suffices to change the Senate's view, at a place where it seemed most strongly rooted, is eloquent of the way in which that body has been stirred and moved by the nation's present peril.

Senator Pomerene said the rule proposed was not drastic enough, and it is not drastic enough to enable an Administration or a majority party to ride roughshod over the right of the minority; but it is just drastic enough to prevent the nation's will, when clearly ascertained, from being annulled by the hard obstinacy or the malevolence or the disloyalty of "a little group of willful men." It is enough to make impossible that appalling picture painted by Senator Walsh, of war actually beginning while "a small coterie of Senators "spell each other on the floor until "the enemy thunders at the gates of "our cities and the Republic has had "its death blow." A month, a fortnight ago, such a picture would have seemed wildly impossible Anyhow; now, with the Senate's rules as they were, every man knows that it was not even improbable, for we see that there are no limits to the self-deception of those "honest but misguided peace-at-any-price men" whom Senator Walsh described.

THE IRISH OUTBREAK.

Home rule has formally been granted to Ireland and withheld. The Irish Nationalists in the British Parliament therefore have a just grievance. What is more, the presence of Sir Edward Carson, the chief of the Ulster dissenters, and the man who did more than any other in the beginning to block the operation of the Home Rule act, in a high governmental office is a perpetual source of irritation to the adherents of Mr. Redmond. But at present it seems that the services of Carson are of value to the empire of which Ireland is a small part. The head of the British Government has been a friend of home rule. He is worthy of trust. And now when the peril of the British Empire was never greater seems an ill-chosen time to force the home-rule issue.

The Prime Minister could only reply as he did to the ill-timed resolution of the Redmondites. To attempt to coerce Ulster now would lead to civil war. The Ulster men are as determined as the home rulers. The sudden withdrawal from their seats of the Nationalists after the stormy debate they had precipitated was followed yesterday by their return to their places. They will retain their position on the one great question of the hour. They declare that the cause of the Entente Allies is just. But they will oppose the Imperial Government upon which the triumph of that cause so largely depends by all the means in their power. There the matter stands. Perhaps The London Times is right in saying that the determination to oppose the Government will make no difference, as the Nationalists have been doing nothing else for many months. But it greatly increases the burdens of Mr. Lloyd George.

AN EX-EMPEROR'S EDUCATION.

The little boy who abdicated as Emperor of China in 1912 is to complete his education in this country. There never is likely to be another Emperor of China, but the head of the Manchus never can be an ordinary boy in any constitutional government of China. Always there will attach to him the prestige of his birth, and, it may be hoped, the intellectual leadership which his training here will fit him to assume. The republic is none too firmly seated, and it may fall to his lot to frame a government according to the ideas which, formed in boyhood, make the man who may make the nation. There is a precedent for the remarkable reaction of our culture upon the Chinese mind. In the official service of China now are young men who were sent here while boys to be educated at the cost of funds which we repaid to China from the surplus of the Boxer indemnity over the damages chargeable to it. Also high in leadership of private enterprise are still other young Chinamen taught here in the same manner.

China and the United States are both eating their cake and having it. China is getting back the worth of the money which it received with surprise due to such a breach of all precedent until this day. And we are receiving returns with interest from the unique place which our country holds in the esteem of the leaders of Chinese thought. It is unbecoming to put money value on such a thing. Money could not buy it, and the sympathy between the republics was established when one of them was an empire, without thought of the need of money or instruction in the ways of republics. Now, after many years, the bread cast upon the waters by both nations is returning to them both with increase. If the ex-Emperor is a lad of the right sort, history may be made by him and the manner of his education.

GOMEZ A PRISONER.

The reports of the capture of Gomez and many of his adherents by the Government forces in Cuba published in The Times yesterday were sufficiently clear in detail to leave no doubt of their verity. They were fully confirmed yesterday in a dispatch from Minister Gonzales to the State Department. Obviously, the so-called revolution, which was inspired by Gomez and directed by him, has all but collapsed. Gratifying assurances have been received from Commander Reginald Belknap that he has not "recognized" any rebel official at Santiago or in the Province of Oriente. Of course no intelligent American believed, in spite of the reports circulated by the Cuban junta in this city, that any of our naval officers had gone into the "recognition" business. Commander Belknap's dealings have been entirely with the constitutional Governor of the province. He is guarding American interests at Santiago.

The junta here is still active and is circulating misleading reports which Americans will do well to disregard. There is no reason why the meaning of the Cuban uprising should not be understood here. This is not in any sense an uprising of oppressed people against a tyrannous Government. General Menocal well described it, in his message to the Congress, as one of "two uprisings in the short period of "ten years instituted by the same "men, with the same desire for power "and money." The object is not to put Zayas in the Presidency, but to put Gomez in power again. Moreover, it is well to bear in mind the statement of President Wilson in his inaugural address of one of our national principles:

> The community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other States should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

DISLOYALISTS AT SCHOOL.

The Trustees of Columbia University have appointed a committee to ascertain if doctrines subversive of or tending "to the violation or disregard of the Constitution" or "to encourage "a spirit of disloyalty to the Government of the United States and the "principles upon which it is founded "are taught or disseminated by officers of the university." It is an inquiry that ought to be made in every college and university, in every public school.

We do not charge that such doctrines are taught in Columbia or elsewhere, but where does the noisy brood of boy disloyalists, anarchists, pacifists, come from? Are the young men of the colleges, the boys and girls of the schools, the victims of exterior propaganda, or are they taught in the schools and colleges?

If anywhere patriotism is being poisoned in the young, if anywhere our children and youth are exposed to the inculcation of fatal doctrines by their teachers, the fact cannot be faced too soon. There will be the customary patter about "academic freedom." That freedom cannot protect teachers, if such there be, who are undermining the patriotism of the next generation.

NO PLACE FOR STONE.

Waiving all questions of William J. Stone's recent acts and the motives for them, there is a practical reason why he should not be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. It is a reason which is not concerned with any question of punishing Stone, or even with any question of his general fitness or capacity for the place. He holds an office which is always peculiar, and the peculiarity of which has been strengthened by the events of the time. The Chairman of that committee is the mouthpiece of the Administration in foreign affairs; he is not merely a legislator, but the adviser and the confidant of the President. His function is quasi-executive as well as legislative; the Senate acts in conjunction with the President on foreign affairs, and in so acting is represented in the President's intimate counsels by the Chairman of that committee.

Admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. Stone may be a great statesman, the greatest in American history even; admitting that his talents are so various and so dazzling that the Government could not get along without him; it would still remain true that those talents should be employed in some other place than that particular Chairmanship, that that is one place which he cannot possibly fill with success and honor. He cannot be the Administration's mouthpiece, for he typifies more than any other Senator, even La Follette himself, the opposition to the very foreign policy of which his position requires him to be the spokesman. He typifies it more than La Follette for the reason that his position and the fact of his being a member of the majority party give him more power to injure the execution of that policy.

Nor can he be the Administration's adviser on foreign affairs, for the last man to whom the President could go for advice after what has happened would be Stone. Least of all can he be the President's confidant, or the confidant of any member of the Administration, for after his revelation on the floor of the Senate of the confidential information given to him by the President or the Secretary of the Navy concerning the plans for naval defense neither of those officials could possibly confide further plans to him. Mr. Stone's explanation was that he might as well reveal the plan because Germany would find it out anyhow, but this very explanation makes it impossible to intrust him with other information, subject at any time to disastrous revelation by him if in his opinion it was a thing which Germany would learn from some one else if she did not learn it from him.

Finally, Germany knows all about him, and it will be impossible to impress her with the idea that we mean what we say if she knows she has to deal with a President who says one thing and a Senate which, through its official representative, means something entirely different. The Frankfurter Zeitung describes him and his associates hopefully as "these fine "Americans who remained uncontaminated by Wilson's blind devotion to "England," and, seeing how he and they have already frustrated one of the President's moves, will expect him to frustrate others. Germany's ear will be bent toward him, not toward the President, as long as he remains the President's technical spokesman, adviser, and confidant on foreign affairs in the Senate.

THE OPERA.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, as director of the opera in the principal American operatic centre, has taken practical steps to satisfy an often forcibly expressed desire for American opera with English words. Following his noteworthy experiments with "The Pipe of Desire" by Converse, Horatio N. Parker's prize work, "Mona," the "Cyrano de Bergerac" of Damrosch and Henderson, and Victor Herbert's "Madeleine," he placed on the stage of the Metropolitan last night, with suitable accessories and a group of singers of established repute, another ambitious native work, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," in which Percy MacKaye's adaptation of Chaucer is set to music by Reginald de Koven, the composer of the most popular of all American operettas. The enterprise and the willingness of the director of the opera to heed the desires of his supporters deserve a note of commendation.

It is worth while to note, also, that for variety of interest the season at the Metropolitan now drawing to a close has been remarkable. If there have been few new operas of lasting value, there have been some welcome revivals, and the performances of those works which custom does not stale have frequently been of unusual excellence. The big opera house under the present management is an institution in which New Yorkers take great pride. It has its imperfections, but so has New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Modern Crusade Succeeding.

Even more interesting than the probability that within a few days the British or the Russians, or both, will be in possession of Bagdad, are the announcements that the British are within forty miles of Jerusalem and the confident predictions that it will soon be in their hands. The city of the Caliphs, for those of us who are not specialists in the rather obscure politics and economics of that region, has hardly more than what may be called a literary importance, and in our hearts we find it objectionable, because incongruous, that Bagdad should be held by anybody except its natural owners, the Turks. That is because of the certainty that anybody else will at once proceed to rob the ancient town of the Arabian Nights features and reminders still remaining there.

The case of Jerusalem, of course, is entirely different, and the grievance that so moved the Crusaders—the ruling of the city considered holy by more people than any other by a race to whose members its associations are subjects of scorn—would at last be removed if the Turks were expelled. As masters there, however, the British would be confronted with the difficult and delicate task of keeping the peace between the various sects of Christians, some of them bitterly antagonistic to others, that in ordinary times gather at Jerusalem in annual pilgrimage.

For that task the Turks, though they have performed it with cynical and therefore offensive amusement, had in their impartial disdain for all the would-be monopolists of the sacred sites a special competence, when they chose to exercise it, and the British statesmen may well view with some apprehension the prospect of having permanently to allot rights and privileges to the rival factions. More than that, the question would arise—for them—whether Jerusalem should be a Christian or a Jewish city. Both contentions could, and doubtless would, be strongly argued, and perhaps not in the best of temper on either side.

And if the Turks are to be expelled from Europe, where are they to go except to Asia Minor, of which Palestine is a valuable and essential part? We in this country know the troubles of "reconstruction" after a war, but ours were as nothing to what those of Europe will be, and to discover the best disposition to make of Jerusalem will not be the least of them.

Plots That May Be Swindles.

When a plain, unhyphenated American finds daily in his morning paper detailed accounts of not many less than a dozen plots against our peace and safety, organized here by residents with strongly Teutonic names, he is put in a somewhat disquieting quandary. Experience has demonstrated that such stories cannot lightly be dismissed as false on the face of them, for more than a few like tales have been proved true in court. On the other hand, he is obliged to remember that underlying every one of them is the certainty that German money in large quantities is available for use in undertakings the originators of which can make a fairly plausible promise to do something—almost anything—of advantage to the Fatherland. He does not forget, either, that violation of our laws and the endangering of our lives would not, as features of a proposal to the handlers of these funds, lead to the rejection of a plan of action.

So the plain American citizen vibrates between credulity and skepticism in regard to the fast-recurring German plots. He cannot deny their accuracy off-hand, but neither can he ignore the fact that whenever money for which no very rigid accounting must be made is available, there are always enterprising persons who are reaching for it, and much more eager to get than to earn it. Many a would-be office holder here has been ruthlessly and successfully "worked" by plausible pretenders of competence to advance his political fortunes in ways legitimate, and other, and it can be hardly questioned that such part of the German secret service fund as has been allotted for use in the United States is being to a considerable, though unknown, degree exploited by conspirators who will do nothing more dangerous than fill their own pockets with unearned wealth.

There is a like difficulty in knowing just how to take the young Minnesota guardsman, Scharpenberg, whose letter to his mother in Germany so deeply impressed the officers who tried him by court-martial that they advised his imprisonment for five years. One's first, and perhaps second, impulse is to dismiss both him and his letter as merely illustrating the harmless peculiarities that long since gave wide vogue to the phrase "crazy Dutchman." But his military superiors took a wholly different view of the case, and the seriousness with which they judged it inspires an uneasy questioning whether Scharpenberg is typical and representative of a large class or just a reckless manufacturer of talk as empty as it is offensive. Between these alternatives opinion swings and finds no rest.

Quarreling Over Black-Letter.

Not content with being at war with the greater part of the civilized world, the Germans are now engaged, according to one of yesterday's special cable dispatches in The Times, in a more or less bitter and strenuous conflict among themselves to determine whether or not, in printing and writing, they should adopt the so-called Roman letters or continue to use the archaic Gothic.

In practically all other countries except Russia—in all others, that is, which have progressed beyond the ideographic stage—that question was settled long ago in favor of the Roman forms. The latter are certainly simpler, and though it seems that there are in Germany professed experts who claim superiority for Gothic on the score of diminished eye-strain, their contention is no more plausible than those coming, soon after the war began, from a big group of Teutonic savants as to the righteousness of Germany's cause.

The defenders of Gothic do make one rather neat point—they say that, even in England and the United States, all or most newspapers print their titles in the type they have abandoned for the rest of the paper. But the point, though neat, is amusingly irrelevant to the issue. Nobody denies that the older and more complicated letters have more of the decorative quality than their rivals, and naturally they appealed to the old penmen who preferred to make their parchment books and documents beautiful rather than easily legible.

The Flag in the Mediterranean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No sane man believes that there will be a difference between a German or Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean Sea, because none will show its nationality before a ship is sunk and nobody will be the wiser. So it will be the black flag. LOUIS ZISSLER.

New York, March 7, 1917.

A Fine for Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the soft coal operators have made $38,000,000 more than they would have made as independent operators, let us now proceed, under the law, to fine them $875,000. SQUARE DEAL.

Sea Cliff, L. I., March 7, 1917.

THE COMING OF THE DAWN.

"Sentinel, what of the night?"
Brothers, I may not say,
For that I fear my tongue
To speak of omens moving in the dark,
Shapeless shadows of craft, and whispering portents;
And all night long
Rumor has jeered me, tongued with dishonor's barb. . . .
I fear me for the dayn
And what it may bring forth!

"Sentinel, what of the King?"
I know no more than ye,
O anxious people!
At the sun's going down
Still was he parleying with the Midian,
Whose hosts enveloped him
With lightning-charged clouds;
And though he be strong in the Lord,
I fear the dawn
And whist it may bring forth,
For they were many and our King alone,
When darkness fell! . . .

"Sentinel, what of our flag?"
O loyal and sleepless ones,
Spare me or spear my heart!
It seemed to fall with night;
And yet I swear
I heard the music of our trumpets,
Though it seemed faint and faltering. . . .
Pray! Pray all is well!
Yet is the night so dark
Men grope and stumble o'er the uneven ground;
And in our leader's tent
One sits by candle-light,
Silent . . . praying for dawn,
And what it may bring forth!
. . . . . .

"Sentinel, what of the night?"
Brothers, the night is passed!
Awake! The dawn is here! Awake and behold!
Now God's sun lights the field!
Our standard lifts to the breeze! Our trumpets sound!
Our drums thunder our pride!
Our spears, serrated, stab through the breaking mists!
And see! Our King
From his pavilion comes,
His vigil o'er, Darkness and Doubt dispelled!
And yonder,
Awoke from his Night's debauch,
Midian stands aghast!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 7, 1917.

LOCAL OPTION FOES WIN OPENING ROUND

Senate Committee Decides to Report Favorably Brown's Rival Liquor Measure.

WHITMAN FACES A FIGHT

Governor Believes State's Moral Sentiment Supports His Views—Senate Democrats Will Oppose.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Governor Whitman has challenged the legislative leaders in the fight for local option for cities, and the legislative leaders are ready to fight. The advocates and opponents in the Legislature of the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill are lining up their forces. If the Governor stands to his guns there is every prospect of a contest that will cause a stir throughout the State. First advantage fell to the opposition today when the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment at a meeting held behind closed doors decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Senator Brown, which provides for an increased license rate and a reduction in the number of saloons. The committee had before it the amended Hill-Wheeler bill, which has the Governor's backing, but failed to act upon it.

Unusual secrecy surrounded the action of the committee today. Members who attended the meetings were pledged to say nothing regarding the decision to report the Brown bill. Contrary to custom, the report of the measure will be withheld for the present. It is understood that the bill will not be reported until Monday night, and that it is to be amended in some respects.

Members of the Senate where it is expected the Brown bill will be adopted at an early date admitted today that the vote on the Hill-Wheeler bill would be so close that it might be passed or defeated in the Senate by as narrow a margin as one or two votes. Both the advocates and opponents of the measure were busily engaged today in trying to make converts.

Governor Whitman reiterated tonight that he was firmly committed to the plan embodied in the Hill-Wheeler measure.

"Entirely aside from my own views on the liquor question," he said, "I consider this as an American measure and one on which the people who live in cities have a right to expect that the Legislature shall take favorable action.

"I shall strenuously oppose any attempt to make the Republican Party, as represented here, an adjunct to the liquor traffic. The Democratic Party, perhaps, can afford to assume that rôle, but the Republican Party cannot. In this I firmly believe that the moral sentiment throughout the State is with me. It is not my intention to bring any pressure to bear on anybody, except such pressure as shall originate with the people, and in my opinion that will be enough."

The Governor expressed a firm conviction that the bill would pass. He believes that the Assembly Committee on Excise will report the bill favorably at its meeting next week.

The Democrats in the Senate will vote against the local option bill as a unit, although no attempt will be made by Senator Wagner, the minority leader, to make a party issue of the measure. The vote on the Republican side of the house will be divided. Nine Republicans, following the lead of Senator Brown, who has told the Governor bluntly that he is opposed to the bill, could defeat the bill, and there is a well-defined idea among members of the Senate that this is just about the number of votes the Republicans in opposition will be able to muster.

The plan of the opponents of city local option is to pass the Brown bill at an early date and postpone final action on the Hill-Wheeler bill to as late a date in the session as possible.

HUGHES ARGUES APPEAL.

Fights Award for Client in Barge Canal Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Charles Evans Hughes made his first appearance today before the Court of Appeals as counsel since his retirement from the United States Supreme Court Bench. With ex-Judge Dykeman as associate, he argued the case of the First Construction Company of Brooklyn against the State of New York, representing the corporation. Ex-Deputy Attorney General Joseph A. Kellogg was the opposing counsel for the State. This was the second argument of the appeal, which is from an award by the Court of Claims of $1,283,219 to the estate of William Beard for the appropriation of land on the South Brooklyn waterfront for a barge canal terminal. A claim for $3,101,500 was made.

INDICTED COAL MEN PLEAD.

Get Right to Change Answers of Not Guilty Before March 19.

Five of the fifty-five men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury conducting the coal inquiry appeared yesterday afternoon before Judge A. N. Hand in the Federal District Court and entered tentative pleas of not guilty, obtaining at the time the right to change their pleas before March 19. They were Isaac T. Mann, President of the Elk Ridges Coal and Coke Company and five other companies; Thomas F. Farrell, general manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company; Frank Ellison, General Manager of the C. G. Blake Coal Company; W. de L. Walbridge, President of the American Coal Company, and J. H. Parrott, mine Superintendent of the Algonquin Coal Company and manager of the American Coal Company.

All of the defendants except Parrott furnished bail bonds of $5,000 each, and he met his bail of $3,000. Tentative pleas of not guilty were also entered for the companies represented by the defendants.

It was learned yesterday that among the counsel obtained by the defendants were George Gordon Battle, Henry A. Wise, George W. Woodruff, and Henry B. Twombly.

SERVICE BOARD UPHELD.

Supreme Court Backs Order with Mandamus Writ.

The authority of the Public Service Commission to compel railroad companies to obey its orders was confirmed by Justice Aspinall of the Supreme Court of Kings County, with a writ of mandamus directing the New York & Queens County Railroad Company to complete an extension of its line in Flushing Avenue from Ehret Avenue to the junction of Flushing and Jackson Avenues, Corona.

The company received a franchise for a double track line throughout Flushing Avenue, but failed to finish the line. In 1914 the commission directed the company to complete the work, but it refused and the matter was taken to court. Then the company announced its intention to abandon the unfinished part of the route, but the commission refused to permit the abandonment. The court order directs that the road shall be finished by Aug. 31, 1918.

BALBAS SCORNS OUR FLAG.

Porto Rican Editor Declines to Accept American Citizenship.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 8.—Vicente Balbas, editor of the Herald de las Antillas, a native Porto Rican and a consistent anti-American, has declined to accept American citizenship under the new organic act.

In a declaration made before the District Court, Balbas says he will go to Spain and renew his Spanish citizenship there. Thus far he is the only person in Porto Rico who has refused American citizenship.

ARMY GETS 4,852 RECRUITS.

War Department Hopes It Will Be Up to Full Strength by June 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Hope and expectation that the ranks of the regular army would be recruited to full strength by June 30 next, were expressed today at the War Department, which issued the following statement:

"Four thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two men were obtained for the regular army by the general recruiting service in the month of February. This number will be further increased by the enlistments made in the field and the reenlistments at military posts and stations."

The net gain in this total was estimated at 3,500, and as 230 men had been recruited by Postmasters in January, it was figured that the number enlisted through these agencies in February would run to 250.

Under the stimulus of activity on the Mexican border, the enlistments in July last aggregated 4,005. Expansion of the recruiting system was begun by the department in August and September, but not until late in October or early in November, said army officers today, did results begin to show. The figures for the months intervening since July were: August, 2,605; September, 2,150; October, 2,847; November, 2,624; December, 3,625, and January, 4,290.

An appeal recently issued by the department to national defense organizations and other patriotic bodies to help in the enlistment of recruits is expected by the officers who sent it out to help materially in swelling the ranks of the regular army.

FIGHT CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Next Congress May Try to Block New Rule for Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—More than fifty Democratic Congressmen have voiced opposition to the President's coming order for a modified civil service to govern appointments of all first, second, and third class Postmasters. Postmaster General Burleson was quoted by some of them today as suggesting they might find a remedy by passing a general law covering the whole situation when Congress met in regular session next December.

An attempt may be made to put on a rider in the next appropriation bill to provide that no money appropriated in the bill shall be used for payment of Postmasters appointed under such conditions.

Representative Mondell said today that Mr. Burleson had told him the order was in pursuance of his purpose to divorce the Postal Service from politics. Speaker Clark, in commenting on Mr. Burleson's present practice of appointing the highest man on the civil service list in filling fourth class Postmastership vacancies, said: "That raised more Cain in politics than anything else, and it is one of the main reasons why the next House is so close. People in a Democratic district want a Democrat in office as Postmaster."

PRESIDENT IS IMPROVED.

His Physician Insists, However, That He Must Remain In Bed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson, who has been confined to bed with a cold since yesterday morning, was somewhat improved tonight. He saw no callers during the day, and it was indicated that he would remain in bed tomorrow.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson said this evening that the President had spent a comfortable day, although he still had fever.

ADDRESS BY PROF. BERGSON

Speaks of French Academy Before Academy of Arts and Letters.

Bearing the greetings of the Academie Française to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Professor Henri Bergson, the philosopher, yesterday addressed the latter body on the varied activities of the French Academy and their relations to the welfare of France. In opening the meeting, which was held in Rumford Hall of the Chemists' Club, at 50 East Forty-first Street, Professor William Milligan Sloane of Columbia, the Chairman, called the gathering "one of hômage to M. Bergson, to the French Academy, and to his great country, exhibiting such a degree of moral, intellectual, and physical courage under terrible trial as may well serve us and posterity as a conspicuous example in virtue."

Professor Bergson spoke of the fact that, while each member of the French Academy was supposed to have certain literary associations, not all of them were literary men.

"For instance," he said, "there is the Minister of War, General Lyautey, one of our most remarkable men, a native of Lorraine. Lorraine and Alsace have supplied France during the last century with many of her best Generals. They have been, and always will be, the most faithful and the most French, if there can be any degree in such a matter, of French provinces.

"This eclecticism may seem strange," he continued, "but in France a man is very seldom absorbed in a specialty. He remains a man. We feel that a man absorbed in his specialty has something wanting. You would never have found in France that shrinking or cramping of the moral sense which caused ninety-three very distinguished men to sign a document in which they testified to the truth of facts not only untrue, but for which it was utterly impossible for them to get any kind of evidence. Not one of our scientists or philosophers could have been induced by any Government in any circumstances to sign such a document."

This and other indirect references to Germany—though the name of that country was never mentioned—brought out applause that evidenced very clearly the sympathies of the audience.

ANGERED BY INDIAN TARIFF.

Lancashire Cotton Spinners Condemn the Action of the Cabinet.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—The danger England runs in trying to make imperial politics dominate economics pointed out in a New York Times editorial of Feb. 22, is already receiving clear demonstration. The act of the War Cabinet in sanctioning, without consulting Parliament, the Indian Government's imposition of a tariff on the importation of Lancashire cotton goods has raised a storm of protest. Lancashire is up in arms, and will send a deputation to London tomorrow. Andrew Bonar Law and Earl Curzon, both members of the Cabinet, are charged with a reversal of their previous policy. Austen Chamberlain's course is denounced as a direct gross breach of the party truce," and a mistaken one from the point of view that India's contribution to the war should be in men rather than in money. The new protective tariff on cotton goods is called a bribe to a small class of native politicians and injurious to the interest of the masses of the population.

The matter will be brought up in Parliament and a hot debate is expected. Liberal politicians are fastening this measure as another case of the new Government's propensity to act first and think afterward.

REJOICE OVER WAR LOAN.

England's Great Money-Raising Achievement Encourages Her Rulers

The success of the last British war loan has rejoiced official England more than any recent development of the war, according to private letters received here from persons of importance in Great Britain. One such letter written by a Cabinet Minister to a friend says:

"The war loan has been a colossal success. It really did surprise the Treasury people. Seven hundred millions ($3,500,000,000) of new money! This and the Trade Union Congress in Manchester show that the country is sound."

CALL MORE SWISS TO ARMS.

Government Determines to Complete Mobilization of Forces.

PARIS, March 8.—The Swiss Legation has informed reservists on leave that the Government has decided to complete the partial mobilization of Jan. 24 by calling out other units, including the infantry battalions of the Third and Third Divisions, the Artillery, and two battalions of the Landwehr.

ROOSEVELT INVOKES LABOR AID IN CRISIS

Socialists and Trade Unionists Invited to Luncheon at His Home, Hear Vigorous Plea.

DEFENDS BIG ARMY BILL

Tells Visitors Universal Service Ought to be Especially Supported by Workingmen and Farmers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, it was learned yesterday, entertained at luncheon at Oyster Bay recently three Socialists and four trade unionists, who journeyed from Schenectady at his invitation with his nephew, Hall Roosevelt, now an employe in one of the big shops there.

The Colonel wanted to talk with the men about universal training for military service, and he expressed his views to them in his most vigorous style. He told them that the adoption of the system was for their own and their country's welfare.

It was his desire, Colonel Roosevelt said yesterday, to preach the doctrine to all whom he could reach when there was an opportunity for him to advance the movement. He would not make public the names of the men who attended the luncheon, but it was said that all are prominent in labor circles in Schenectady.

"I wished to talk over certain features of the commission form of government from the workingman's standpoint," the Colonel said, "and also especially to discuss the principle of universal military training and service, which I believe to be of vital consequence to the whole country, but of greater special usefulness to the workingman and the farmer than to any other human beings.

"I meet and am glad to meet any number of big Eastern business men who have been converted to the proposal, but I am most anxious to get at the Westerners, and especially the workingmen, East and West. My thesis is that, whereas a big regular army might conceivably be used against popular rights if the people were unarmed, it is absolutely inconceivable that the army is itself composed of the people, it can ever be used against the people.

"The freeman who has a rifle and is trained in its use so as to be able to act in war with his fellow-freemen, who also have rifles, represents the ideal for a free, self-respecting, self-governing democracy.

"In certain cantons of Switzerland, where the people all gather in a kind of big town meeting to carry on their own government, it is now the law, and it has been the law for seven centuries, that every man who goes carries his weapon, and that no man not trained and able and willing to carry his weapon in defense of his country has a right to a voice in the decision of the policy of the country.

"And yet Switzerland is a thoroughly peaceful country, and so law-abiding that the number of murders committed, relative to the population, is only one-tenth as great as here. In a message to Congress while President I held up the Swiss system as the proper model for America, and I feel that the workingmen and the farmers of the United States, even more than any other citizens, ought to stand for the principle of universal training and service."

Colonel Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay this afternoon. He had no comment to make on the present situation at Washington.

YALE'S DEFENSE OFFER.

Scientific School's Outfit to be Placed at Nation's Disposal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—As a part of the preparedness for war program at Yale University it was announced today that the Faculty of Sheffield Scientific School had voted to offer the Federal Government, in event of hostilities, the entire mechanical equipment and apparatus of the school as well as the laboratories for such uses as the Government might desire.

The university through The Alumni Weekly will make public tomorrow in detail what Yale is doing and will do toward helping to establish a permanent system of national defense and what, in event of war, it is prepared to do toward the training of volunteer officers."

Summarized, the university has organized a unit of the reserve officers' training corps; has built an armory and stables near Yale Field; has built an instruction armory behind the gymnasium; organized aviation and motor boat patrol units; organized by corporation vote a research committee and a government intelligence bureau.

Yale is prepared to turn over its university laboratory equipment offered to the War Department by President Hadley last week; to place itself in touch with the Artillery School at Fort Hill by co-operation with the training school there; to train undergraduate volunteers at New Haven; to enroll the motor boat and aviation patrols; to turn Yale Field into a training camp; to make a special Yale service canvass among Yale graduates, and to give the services of its research committee in co-operation with the National Research Council toward the solution of scientific problems.

HARVARD DEMANDS ACTION.

210 Officers and Professors Sign a Memorial to Wilson.

BOSTON, March 8.—The plea to President Wilson voiced by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, to "lead the people to defend at all costs the integrity of the nation," is indorsed in a memorial to the President signed by 210 officers and professors of Harvard University.

In making public the memorial tonight Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, said the signers, who include President A. Lawrence Lowell, represented approximately 95 per cent. of the officers and professors of the university, who would be reached.

The memorial quotes from the Bishop's statement, which it says the signers approve and support.

RIFLE MAKERS NEEDED.

United States Armory at Springfield Wants 1,600

COUNT ZEPPELIN DIES OF PNEUMONIA AT 79

Inventor of the German War Dirigible Lost and Regained a Fortune by His Experiments.

ONCE REGARDED AS A CRANK

Long Series of Failures Preceded His Success—His Craft of Military Value Only as Scouts.

GENEVA, March 8, (via Paris.)—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg this morning of pneumonia.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin will go down in history as one of the most important figures of the great war. His dirigibles, known as "Zeppelins," have raided England forty-two times and left behind them more than 426 dead and 964 injured. In addition, their bombs caused property damage the amount of which has not been estimated. In 1916 seven

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin.

Zeppelins raiding England were destroyed, and since the war began forty-one have been destroyed elsewhere.

Count von Zeppelin was born in Constance, Baden, in 1838. He was the son of a Count of the Kingdom of Würtemberg and was brought up to be a soldier. His family is one of the oldest in Europe and belongs to the Mecklenburg "Uradel" or aristocracy, whose nobility dates back to the birth of modern history. They were Counts in the middle of the eighteenth century and had always been prominent in the various wars in which their country became embroiled. All the von Zeppelins were fighters. In 1800 Count Henry von Zeppelin, a nephew of the inventor, fell during the Boer war while fighting at the head of his commando.

Here During Civil War.

Count von Zeppelin was a Lieutenant of Cavalry at the age of 23, and two years later, in April, 1863, he was sent to this country as Prussian military attaché with the Union Army in the civil war. He was attached to the Army of the Mississippi, in which General Carl Schurs commanded a brigade. It was while acting as attaché with the Union Army that Count von Zeppelin had his first experience in aeronautics. He went up in a captive balloon belonging to the corps to which he was attached and came down a convert to aerial observation and warfare.

On his return home Zeppelin returned to his regiment and took an active part in the Prussian campaign against Austria in 1866. Then came the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when he became famous. On Aug. 5, a few hours after the declaration of war, with four other young officers and seven troopers, Count von Zeppelin made a reconnoissance into France. He was said to have been the first German soldier across the line into France during that war and his report proved of great value to von Moltke. At the end of the war he was a Colonel and then received promotions until he reached the rank of General at the age of 42. During 1890 Count von Zeppelin was commandant of the fortress of Saarburg. Two years afterward he retired from the army and devoted his time to aeronautics.

His Fortune Swept Away.

Then began the struggle which cost him his fortune of more than $750,000 and caused him to be looked upon as a crank. Airship after airship, model after model he built, and all were failures. Most of them were right in theory, but would not fly. His fortune was finally exhausted and his credit gone. Driven to extremes for funds with which to prosecute his work, he appealed to the public through the newspapers.

Finally he made his supreme effort. He sacrificed all the property he and his family owned and built Zeppelin No. 3. With this crude dirigible he made six flights during the Summer and Fall of 1906. On Sept. 24, 1907, he made a three-hour trip in the vicinity of Lake Constance, during which he passed over five States and visited their capitals, this flight on record to last long and held 11,000 cubic meters of gas.

Then, during 1908, he went up in the fifth airship he had built and sailed nearly 900 miles in about thirty-seven hours. This was his epochal performance and Emperor William and all Germany hailed him as "the conqueror of the air." More recently, during 1914, the Emperor proclaimed him "the greatest German of the twentieth century" and conferred on him the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest honor at his command.

His exploits during 1908 ended his financial difficulties also. Airship after airship was destroyed, sometimes with one of his sons with them, many of not less than $200,000 for each vessel. The Emperor and his Government came to his aid several times and when one of his greatest Zeppelins was torn from its moorings and wrecked the German public came to his assistance and subscribed a fund of $1,000,000, of which the Crown Prince was President. In addition, several of his airships were bought by the German Army.

In August, 1909, Count von Zeppelin, in the Zeppelin III., flew from Bitterfeld to Berlin, where he was welcomed as a national hero. More than 2,000,000 people turned out to greet him, and when he landed at Tegel the Kaiser embraced him and presented him to the Imperial family. The Burgomaster of Berlin read an address of welcome and then the Kaiser introduced Count von Zeppelin to Orville Wright, who had been invited to Tegel so that the two "masters of the air" should meet.

From the very beginning of his successful flights Count von Zeppelin planned to adapt his invention to military uses. As early as July, 1908, he flew for twelve hours without a stop, carrying fourteen men, two rapid-fire guns, a wireless outfit, and bombs.

Count von Zeppelin married the Russian Baroness Isabella von Wolff, who came from the German-speaking province of Livonia.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS COMING

Maruyama and Hotta Sent to Study Our Administrative Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Tsurukichi Maruyama and Mitsugu Hotta have been ordered by the Government of Japan to make a visit to the United States "to inspect administrative affairs," and are expected here in a comparatively short time. After their tour of the United States they will visit Europe on the same errand.

Mr. Hotta is Director of Interior Affairs in the local government of Kyoto, and Mr. Maruyama is Chief of the Department of Police Affairs in the metropolitan police office of Tokio.

THREE PLAYS TO END RUNS.

"Old Lady 31," "Have a Heart," and "The Great Divide."

The end of the engagement of three plays was announced yesterday. Next week will be the last week of the engagement of "Old Lady 31" at the Thirty-ninth Street and also of "Have a Heart" at the Liberty. The Coburns's production of Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," recently seen at a series of special performances at the Harris, will be the next offering at the Lyceum, while Eugene Walter's new drama, "The Knife," will probably come to the Thirty-ninth Street.

Two more weeks remain of the revival of "The Great Divide," at the Lyceum, and on Monday night, March 26, Horace Annesley Vachell's new play, "The Case of Lady Camber," will be presented there.

George Harris, Tenor, Sings.

George Harris, tenor, translator, and now composer, sang his own song of "The Soldier's Tent" midway in a varied program at Aeolian Hall last evening, the airs ranging from a start with Mozart in "Cosi Fan Tutte" and the still older Guedron's "Aux Bois Iris" to the American pieces, the Kentucky "Lonesome Tunes," folksongs, Norman and Tuscan, and finally Russian artsongs by Gretchaninoff, Rachmaninoff, and Moussorgsky. A reminder of Paris training with De Reszke appeared in the taste and refinement shown in Faure's "Clair de Lune," Paladilhe's rollicking "Rondalla," and Debussy's delicate "Papillons," which last a large audience promptly encored.

W. GOULD BROKAW MARRIED.

Reported by Cable to Have Wed in London and Gone to France.

A report by cable was received from London last night that W. Gould Brokaw had been married in that city several days previously. It was said that Mr. Brokaw had gone to France, and that details about his marriage were unobtainable.

A member of the Brokaw family here asserted that he had heard of the marriage, but could give no particulars.

Mr. Brokaw has been living abroad for some time. In February he made an application to the Supreme Court in December to be relieved of the further payment of $15,000 a year alimony to his divorced wife, who was Miss Mary Morris Blair, a daughter of James A. Blair, a banker. Mrs. Brokaw was married first to Alexander Pitt Colonel Gilbert Hamilton of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Lord Claud Hamilton, the English railroad magnate.

Mr. Brokaw's first wife was Miss Coralie Coudert, daughter of Frederic R. Coudert, who obtained a decree of divorce in 1898. His marriage to Miss Blair took place in 1907.

About seven years ago Mr. Brokaw sold his country place at Great Neck, L. I. Since that time he has not resided abroad, he has lived at Fairview Park Club, High Point, N. C.

Levy-Mitchell Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Mitchell, daughter of Charles Mitchell of Rochester, N. Y., to Archibald Levy of this city took place at noon yesterday at the Plaza Hotel. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. Miss Selma Levy, sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor, and James Klein of Rochester was the best man. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and reception. Mr. and Mrs. Levy will spend their honeymoon in the West, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

Engagements.

Mrs. Edgar H. Gans of Baltimore, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Gans, to Joseph B. Reilly, son of Mrs. J. J. Reilly of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Powers of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Elizabeth Simpson, to Harry James Molloy of Newark. Miss Simpson is a daughter of Mrs. Powers by a former marriage, and is a granddaughter of the late John Tibbits Butcher.

Mrs. M. Daab of 722 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gretchen Daab, to Christian Moller of Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr. Moller is a grandson of the late Christian Moller, a pioneer of the sugar industries in this country.

ADOLPHUS W. GREEN DIES AT THE PLAZA

President of the National Biscuit Co. Stricken at 73 Years After a Trip South.

BEGAN CAREER AS TEACHER

From Librarian and Lawyer He Became Head of One of Largest Employers of Labor in the Country.

Adolphus Williamson Green, President of the National Biscuit Company, which he helped organize, died yesterday afternoon at his home in the Hotel Plaza of complications due to advanced age. He was 73 years old. Mr. Green had been active in his business up to about a week ago, when he returned from a trip South. He remained at his home since his return, but kept in touch with his business affairs up to the last.

Mr. Green had been a school principal, a lawyer, and a librarian before he became a business man, but it was through the purely business side of his career that he achieved his greatest success. To him more than to any one else was due the growth of the National Biscuit Company. He was born in Boston and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1863. After serving as Principal of the high school at Groton, Mass., for one year, he took the position of assistant librarian in the Mercantile Library, in this city, and in 1867 became librarian, which position he held for two years.

In 1869 he took up the study of law with the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and he was admitted to the bar here in 1873. He went to Chicago to begin the practice of law there. He was attorney for the village of Hyde Park for two years and attorney for the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1884 he formed a partnership with William C. Goudy. He made a specialty of corporation law, and through his legal connections became interested in the organization of the American Biscuit and Baking Company in 1890.

When the National Biscuit Company was organized in 1898, Mr. Green became its general counsel and a director. He became more and more identified with its business affairs until he relinquished his law business altogether and became Chairman of its Board of Directors. In 1905 he became President.

The biscuit business, when Mr. Green entered it, consisted almost entirely of selling crackers in bulk. He conceived the idea of packing the crackers in air-tight packages, which would keep the biscuit crisp and fresh. Following out this suggestion Uneeda biscuits were put on the market in 1899. Other package products of the Uneeda Biscuit Company followed, and with them came problems requiring the reorganization of the entire business. New mechanical devices were built, so that the crackers were made and placed on the market untouched by human hands.

The company of which Mr. Green was the head is one of the largest employers of labor in this country, but Mr. Green did not end his business activities with a supervision of the business from the factory. He went out on his private car all over the country and inspected personally from one to one of the hundreds of agencies which the company has. An employe of the company said last night that he had traveled 236,000 miles in the last two years.

Mr. Green was married July 3, 1879, to Esther, daughter of the late Charles Walsh of Chicago. She died in October, 1912. One son, John Green, and two daughters—Jane, wife of O. B. Carrott; Margaret, wife of Lieutenant B. B. Howard, U. S. N.; Mary, wife of Norman B. Ream, Jr.; Josephine, wife of Louis P. Lordway, Jr., of St. Paul, and Elizabeth—also survive him. His country home was at Greenwich, Conn.

76 PICTURES FOR $5,417.

"Blind Man's Buff," by Baugniet, Brings the Highest Price, $220.

Pictures from the estate of the late Philip Van Valkenburgh and different owners were sold at the American Art Galleries last evening, seventy-six bringing $5,417. "Blind Man's Buff," a large and brilliant canvas by the Belgian painter, C. Baugniet, brought the highest price, going to B. Voss for $220. Voss is said to clean an estate, came from the Henry Hilton collection, and originally cost thousands of dollars. Thomas E. Kirby said in selling it. A Philadelphia dealer, John G. Sowney, bought many of the most important pictures.

Following is a list of the pictures bringing $100 and over, with name of picture, artist, buyer, and price:

Boys at School—Edouard Frere; John G. Sowney $130
Blumenthal Collection—Chas. Giron; 140
The Flirtation—Berne-Bellecour; John G. Sowney 215
The Birthday—Cesare Detti; A. Deutsch. 175
Forbidden Fruit—Jules Worms; John G. Sowney 180
Winter Village—Bruce Crane; R. J. Held. 155
Autumn in the Lowlands—George H. Smillie; C. Badenhausen 100
Merry Company—Jose Llances; John G. Sowney 200
Sunday Afternoon—F. Sonin; John G. Sowney 180
Venetian Scene—Henry Pember Smith; W. A. Johns 125
Scene in Algiers—Edwin Lord Weeks; T. Benjamin 130
Autumn Landscape—E. Loyal Field; A. P. Gardiner 150
A Good Friend—Guerre; B. Thomas 105
Consecration of Gaule—Gustave Dore; Adolph Mayer 110
Day After the Debut—Don V. Palmaroli; H. Williams 110
Moonlight at Sea—James G. Tyler; A. P. Gardiner 115
Of Newport—William Trost Richards; W. Floyd 135

The sale will be concluded this evening.

A Murphy Painting Sold for $260.

Twachtman's "Sand Dunes of Coney Island" brought $220 at the sale of pictures of Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles and others at the Anderson Galleries last night, going to Henry Schulthels. A "Panoramic Landscape" of the seventeenth century Italian school went to J. S. Blum for $155; J. Parker paid $210 for "Seascape: A North-Easter," by Henry Pember Smith, and a charming picture by J. Francis Murphy, "An Autumn Sunset," brought the highest price, going to the McDonough Galleries for $230. William Morgan's "Mother and Children" went to J. Parker for $175.

The returns were $4,078, making a total to date of $7,410. The sale will be concluded this evening.

Brick Manufacturers Hold Dinner.

The annual dinner of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, which has been holding its convention in New York for two days, was held last night in the Hotel McAlpin. After a musical concert impromptu speeches were made by the Rev. William Wasson, Herman Mueller, and John W. Sibley. At the afternoon session of the convention a fund was raised to conduct a national advertising campaign to teach a public the value of bricks as a building commodity.

Bernhardt Has a Cold.

SALEM, Mass., March 8.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is making a theatrical tour of the country, was held in her private car by a severe cold today, and tonight, although her condition was said not to be serious, her physician thought it might be necessary for her to forego engagements for a few days.

JOS. T. TALBERT MARRIES.

New York Banker Weds Mrs. Mira T. Gibson in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—Joseph Truit Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, was married today in this city to Mrs. M. T. Gibson of Chicago, formerly Miss Mira Root Tevis.

The marriage was a quiet one, and after the ceremony the couple made the following simple announcement: "Joseph Truit Talbert and Miss Mira Root Tevis were married Thursday." They refused to tell where the marriage took place, and would not disclose their future plans.

The bride arrived in New Orleans on Monday and registered at the St. Charles Hotel as Mrs. Gibson. The next day Mr. Talbert arrived in the city.

Mr. Talbert resides in New York at 2 East Forty-fifth Street. He became associated with the National City Bank in that city in 1906, coming from the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. He is 48 years old, and is a deep student of banking and economics. In December, 1913, he was stricken with paralysis while playing golf at the Garden City Golf Club, from which he recovered. He was born on a farm in Mississippi.

BRIDE OF DR. JOHN M. BREEN

Dr. Wilhelmina A. Raglan Weds in Church of the Messiah.

Dr. John Miller Breen, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Breen of 115 East Seventeenth Street, and Dr. Wilhelmina A. Ragland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lander Ragland of St. Louis, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, in the presence of immediate families only.

The bride wore a gray cloth and chiffon frock, and there were no attendants. On their return from their wedding trip they will live for a time at 150 East Thirty-fifth Street.

MANY SEEK HEIRESS' HAND.

Miss Schampanier Engaged, but Will Wait as Will Directs.

Miss Rose Schampanier of Paterson, N. J., has had many offers of marriage since she received a bequest of $38,000 from an aged woman whom she had befriended, but it was announced at her home, 218 Hamilton Avenue, that she was already engaged to a young man in Boston. She received the $38,000 in the will of Mrs. Catherine Ward of Grand Rapids, Mich., whom she met at Revere Beach, Mass. Mrs. Ward fell on the sand and was assisted to her feet by Miss Schampanier. The two became friends, and the girl was with Mrs. Ward when she died two weeks ago.

When Mrs. Ward's will was opened it was found that she had left her entire estate to Miss Schampanier on condition that the heiress remain single until 25 years old. Miss Schampanier will be 22 years old May 21, next. According to members of her family, she and her fiancé are willing to postpone their marriage until the specified period expires.

Miss Schampanier's relatives explained that she had been greatly embarrassed by the many proffers of marriage inspired by her good fortune. The many letters which they say she has received, for contributions to charity, some of which she has taken under consideration.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID RISLEY, publisher and prominent in the development of Southern New Jersey coast resorts, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday.

JOHN A. FOOTE, a retired business man, 73 years old, died yesterday at his home, 216 West 100th Street. He was a native of Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM SOPP, Democratic national committeeman from Kansas, died suddenly in Galena last night.

ALBERT L. HITCHCOCK, for twelve years an instructor in the Murray Hill School, Flushing, died yesterday at his home, 34 North Nineteenth Street, Flushing. He was 39 years old.

WILLIAM W. STAGG, a retired contractor, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J. He was 77 years old.

OTTO F. MEESKE, manager of A. F. Bochmann & Co., woolen manufacturers, died yesterday at his home, 720 Riverside Drive. Mr. Meeske was 58 years old.

JOHN PREDMORE of Hawthorne, N. J., a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in Paterson, N. J. He was 87 years old.

MATT J. WARD, head of Matt J. Ward & Co., hotel brokers in this city, died in the Roosevelt Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. Ward was born in Janesville, Wis., sixty-six years ago and was well known in the hotel brokerage business in every large city in the country. He left a wife.

JAMES S. WATKINS, 86 years old, a retired building contractor of Bellport, L. I., died there recently, leaving a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

DANIEL GEORGE STITES, a Malden Lane jeweler and active in the work of St. Gorge's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died yesterday of vom paralysis at his home, 707 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. He is survived by his widow, a son, and three daughters.

CORA FODDY, wife of William H. Foddy, a florist, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 8 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58. She was born in Ireland.

NELLIE ALOYSIUS B. JOLLY, wife of Lieutenant John J. Jolly of Engine Company 31, died at her home, 462 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 35 years.

THOMAS MEREDITH, 62 years old, a builder in East New York, one of the oldest residents of St. Malachy's R. C. Church, died at his home, 538 Belmont Avenue, on Tuesday.

JOHN ALLEN CARSHAW, for forty-five years in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 421A McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. Mr. Carshaw was born in Brooklyn, and was a descendant of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. MARTHA DOURSTAT KEMMERER, widow of Lorenzo D. Kemmerer, died on Wednesday at 143 Rodney Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by a daughter and four sons, Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Professor of Finance in Princeton University, Roy C., Secretary of the New York Medical Service, Inc., Arthur C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Frank L. Kemmerer, a banker of Gloversville, Penn.

CHARLES ROSS VAN NAME, owner of the Ezra Cornell Publishing Company in Manhattan, died in the Polyclinic Hospital on Monday in his fifty-first year. Mr. Van Name lived at 4,706 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, and left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

FREDERICK ALMY, 68 years old, in the linen business and a resident of Lawrence, L. I., for thirty years, died there on Wednesday. Mr. Almy was born in Boston, Mass., where the interment will be made.

ARTHUR BROWN, pioneer architect and engineer in California, died yesterday at his home in Oakland. He was associated with Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington in the early days of railroad construction in the far West and was 86 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH EARLING died Wednesday night in Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J. She was 69 years old and resided at Hightstown.

Mrs. ALICE MAUD SOLOMON BIJUR, wife of Moses Bijur, died on Tuesday in Lausanne, Switzerland. She formerly lived at the Ansonia, but for three years had been living in Switzerland.

THOMAS ROBSON, for more than thirty years a resident of Newton, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Robson was born in Scotland and was 70 years old.

Mrs. MARGERY S. STEWART, President and Treasurer of R. A. Stewart, Inc., of this city, manufacturers of rubber stamps, is dead in Philadelphia.

PHILIP HOUSEMAN, formerly a hotel proprietor at Orangeburg, N. Y., and later a contractor in this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Bergenfield, N. J. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. ANNA MORGAN, wife of Reginald H. Morgan, a retired publisher, died Tuesday at her home, 838 Riverside Drive. She was born in England seventy-three years ago.

Mrs. SARAH CALLAHAN, wife of Matthew Callahan, a retired dry goods merchant, is dead at her home, 110 West 122d Street.

JOHN CRAWFORD WALKER, an employe of the United States Steel Corporation, is dead at his home, 552 North Broadway, Yonkers. He was 68 years old.

JOHN GAVIN DUFFY, barrister and publicist, long prominent in Australian affairs, died yesterday in Melbourne. He was born in Dublin in 1844, and came to Australia as a young man. He had served as Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Minister without a portfolio.

AMBASSADOR DIES AT POST IN JAPAN

A Sudden Apoplectic Attack Results Fatally for George W. Guthrie.

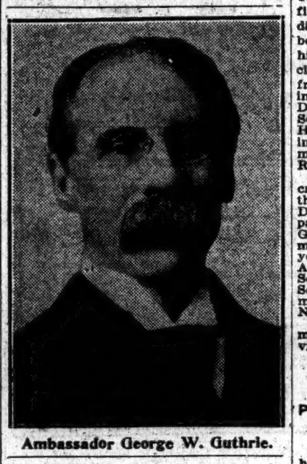
NEWS SHOCKS THE CAPITAL

Was America's Representative for Nearly Four Years—Had Served as Pittsburgh's Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The sudden death of George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan, was reported officially to the State Department today in a dispatch from our embassy at Tokio. The message informed the department that Mr. Guthrie died of apoplexy at 8 P. M., Tokio time. Post Wheeler, Secretary of the embassy, has assumed charge as Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, of the embassy.

"I have the painful duty," said Mr. Wheeler's dispatch to the department,



Ambassador George W. Guthrie.

"of informing you that the Ambassador died suddenly tonight at 8 o'clock of apoplexy."

As it had not been intimated previously that Mr. Guthrie was ill, the news of his death came as a severe shock to Secretary Lansing and officials of the Administration.

Mr. Guthrie was appointed Ambassador to Japan on May 20, 1913. He was accredited as special Ambassador also to represent the President and people of the United States at the funeral of the Dowager Empress of Japan on April 7, 1914, and was personal representative of President Wilson at the coronation of the Emperor of Japan on Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Guthrie was born in Pittsburgh on Sept. 5, 1848, and lived most of his life in that city, being active in Democratic politics. From 1906 to 1909 he was Mayor of the city, accomplishing many reforms.

Mr. Guthrie was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1866. In 1869 he was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar. Entering actively into legal practice, he also took a great interest in politics, and was, in 1876, associate counsel for the Tilden Electors before the Florida Returning Board.

In 1884 Mr. Guthrie was Assistant Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. From that on he took an active interest in national politics. In 1902 the Democrats of Pennsylvania nominated him for Lieutenant Governor, and he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896.

Mr. Guthrie was Vice President and Trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, a Trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, member of the Board of Managers of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital and the Kingsley House Association, a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh University, Philadelphia Art, and Pittsburgh and Duquesne Clubs. Mr. Guthrie was internationally known for his activities in Masonic bodies, and was a Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania Masons.

Mr. Guthrie was married on Dec. 2, 1886, to Florence J. Howe, daughter of the late Thomas M. Howe of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Guthrie survives him.

HAD WARNED MORGENSTERN

Fire Department Ordered Him to Remove the Chlorine Gas March 1.

The chlorine gas which overcame fifty firemen in a fire at 311 West Fifty-ninth Street Wednesday night was ordered removed from the building on March 1, it developed at the Fire Marshal's investigation of the blaze yesterday, and because Alexander V. Morgenstern, proprietor of the chemical laboratory where the gas was stored, did not obey the Fire Department order the matter was turned over to the Corporation Counsel last night by Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Morgenstern may be prosecuted.

Morgenstern was closeted for several hours yesterday afternoon with Fire Marshals Brophy and Prial, after which a number of other witnesses were heard. The Marshals later made a private report to Commissioner Adamson.

The records of the Fire Department showed that on March 1 John R. Healy, Chief of the Division of Combustibles, sent an order to Morgenstern for the removal from his premises of all chlorine gas, ether, acids, oils, and other substances which, alone or in combination with other substances, are of a highly combustible, inflammatory, or explosive nature. The order was based on the fact that the maintenance of a wholesale drug store or chemical supply house close to the Fifty-ninth Street Theatre was prohibited by an ordinance.

Fire Department records show that sixty-five men in all were more or less affected by the fumes from the chlorine gas. Firemen Samuel Welter and Patrick Reardon, who remained at hospitals Wednesday night, were discharged yesterday.

Compensation for Prison Guard.

OSSINING, March 8.—Word was received at Sing Sing today that Governor Whitman has signed a special act permitting the widow of Daniel McCarthy, a death house guard, shot on duty, to collect money regularly from the State under the workmen's compensation law. McCarthy was killed by Orestis Shillitano, a murderer, who escaped, but was recaptured and executed.

UNION LEAGUE AIDS DEFENSE

Committee of Prominent Men Named to Prepare Resolutions.

Charles E. Hughes, as President of the Union League Club, announced last night at a meeting of the club the appointment of a committee on immediate defense and national service. A meeting of the committee has been called for March 14, when a report and resolutions will be prepared for consideration by a special meeting of the club.

The members of the committee, which was appointed as the result of a resolution passed by the club on Feb. 8, are Lyman Abbott, George B. Agnew, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Lewis L. Clarke, Charles A. Coffin, George B. Cortelyou, Paul D. Cravath, Henry P. Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel W. Fairchild, Walter E. Frew, A. Barton Hepburn, Augustus D. Juilliard, Clarence H. Mackay, Robert C. Morris, Frank A. Munsey, Horace Porter, Thomas L. Raymond, Odgen Mills Reid, Elihu Root, Herbert L. Satterlee, George R. Sheldon, Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, Theodore N. Vail, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Thomas L. Watson, and George T. Wilson.

JULIEN T. DAVIES DEAD.

Prominent New York Lawyer Succumbs in Georgia at 47.

Julien Townsend Davies, son of Julien Tappan Davies and member of the law firm of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, died yesterday in Waya, Ga. He had been living in the South all Winter for his health. Mr. Davies was born in this city on Feb. 20, 1870. He was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1886 and from Columbia in 1891. Mr. Davies studied law at the Harvard Law School and received his degree in 1893. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1894. He served in the Seventh Regiment, Squadron A, and in the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. G.

Mr. Davies was President of the Bancroft Realty Company, Vice President of the South Side Hospital, Babylon, L. I., Director in the Maplewood Hotel Company, and a member of the Taxpayers' Good Roads Association. He was a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, New York City Bar Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and St. David's Society. He was a member of the Summerfield Gun, Union, University, and New York Yacht Clubs.

In 1895 he married Marie Rose de Garmendia, and she and three children survive him.

JOSEPH BIRD DIES AT 79.

President of the Manhattan Savings Institute for 23 Years.

Joseph Bird, President of the Manhattan Savings Institute, died yesterday at his home in Larchmont. Mr. Bird was born in New York City in 1838, and he was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He had been connected with the Savings Institute since 1854 and had been President since 1894.

Mr. Bird was also a Director in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. Three daughters and a son survive him.

Born.

FELDMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Hilief Feldman, 1,339 Prospect Av., Bronx, announce the birth of their daughter, Naomi Vivian, Thursday, March 8, 1917.

Married.

BREEN—RAGLAND.—Thursday, March 8, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Wilhelmina Alton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lander Ragland of St. Louis, Mo., to Dr. John Miller Breen of New York.

PICKHARDT — KULLER.—On Tuesday, March 6, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Charles Cook Smith, Miss Elsa Grace Pickhardt to G. Peter Kuller.

KRAUSS—FURMAN.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, by the Rev. Charles M. Clearwater, at Ardmore, Pa., Miss Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Furman, to John G. Krauss, M. D.

Died.

BAILEY.—At her home, 176 Harrison St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 7, 1917, Augusta C., wife of the late James S. Bailey and daughter of the late Roeswell and Nancy Hayes Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn. Funeral private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BIJUR.—Alice Maud Solomon, beloved wife of Moses Bijur, mother of Ethel, Sherman, and Gertrude Lawrence Murray. Funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, March 10, at 11 A. M. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Special train leaving Erie Railroad ferry foot of West 23d St. at noon; returning, leaving Goshen at 4 P. M.

BIRD.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, at his residence, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Joseph Bird. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, March 6, John H., beloved son of Margaret Brown and husband of Phoebe Gilgen. Funeral from 111th St. Services at funeral chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., March 9, at 11:30 o'clock p. m.

CHURCHILL.—On March 8, Caroline Clark Smith, wife of the late Charles Brockway Churchill and daughter of Leonard K. and Sarah Godfrey Smith, in her 67th year. Funeral services at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—At Hartford, Conn., on March 8, 1917, Mary Clark, daughter of the late David and Julia R. Clark, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLIFFORD.—On March 8, 1917, C. J. Clifford. Funeral services at John G. Galvin's parlor, 129th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CODDINGTON.—At Prince Bay, N. Y., March 6, 1917, George Henry Codding, M. D., in his 63d year. Interment private.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, at Waya Ga., March 8, Julien Townsend Davies, son of Julien Tappan Davies and Alice Martin Davies, in his 48th year. Notice of funeral later.

DUNNING.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, at the Hotel Astor, Percy Dunning. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURANT.—On March 7, 1917, William H. Durant, son of the late J. J. Durant and Mary Crowell, husband of Mrs. W. H. Durant, (nee Cora F. Duke.) Funeral services on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 62 West 39th, Bayonne, N. J. Interment private.

ERVING.—At his residence, 17 West 50th St., on Wednesday, March 7, 1917, John Erving, son of the late Colonel John Erving, U. S. A., and Emily Sophia Langdon Elwyn, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St.

FLINT.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, Hyman Flint. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,804 Bainbridge Av., (Bronx,) Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FODDY.—On Wednesday, March 7, 1917, at her residence, 8 7th Av., Brooklyn, Cora M., beloved wife of William H. Foddy, in the 62d year of her age. Funeral on Saturday, private.

FOOTE.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, John A. Foote, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, at his residence, 216 West 100th St. Funeral Sunday from Brookside Chapel, Englewood, N. J. Cleveland papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—At her home, 247 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, March 8, 1917, Experience de Grock, widow of Alpheus Freeman, in her 85th year. Funeral private.

GILL.—Philip S., on Wednesday evening, March 7, in his 87th year. Funeral from late residence, 100 West 117th St., at 9:30 A. M.

GREEN.—On March 8, at the Hotel Plaza, Adolphus Williamson Green, husband of the late Esther W. Green, aged 74 years. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, Conn., 11 o'clock Saturday, March 10. Special funeral train, for all friends, leaves Grand Central Station 9:40 Saturday morning.

HANDRICH.—On Tuesday, March 6, 1917, at his residence, 311 East 56th St., Fritz Handrich, in his 78th year. Funeral services will be held at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Funeral private.

HARRINGTON.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on March 7, 1917, Caroline E., widow of the late Bartholomew Charles Harrington, aged 55 years. Funeral services and interment at Clymer, N. Y.

Died.

HITCHCOCK.—On March 6, 1917, Albert L., beloved husband of Hildegarde A. Hitchcock, aged 39 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 54 North 19th St., Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, March 10, at 2 P. M.

HODGES.—On Thursday, March 8, at his residence, Amory G., son of the late Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury, Mass., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

JARVIS.—March 8, 1917, Maria P., wife of the late George A. Jarvis, in her 89th year, at her residence, 491 Henry St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KATZ.—After a long illness, Milton Katz. Funeral Friday morning, at 10 A. M., from undertaker's, 120 East 116th St. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

KEMP.—Suddenly, March 6, 1917, Edward Kemp, Jr., in his 28th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Chicago and Elizabeth papers please copy.

LINDEMAN.—Katherine S., daughter of the late Helena M. E. and John G. Lindeman. Passed out Wednesday, March 7. Funeral services Friday evening, March 9, at 303 West 78th St., at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

McCLOSKEY.—On March 8, Sarah A., dearly beloved mother of James, Eletha, Frank, and Anna McCloskey. Funeral from her late residence, 306 West 130th St., on Saturday, March 10, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Incarnation, where a high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary.

MEESKE.—On Thursday, March 8, 1917, Otto F., husband of Frances Meeske. Funeral services at his late residence, 720 Riverside Drive, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

MILLER.—On March 7, Elizabeth Parker Miller, daughter of the late Albert Parker. Funeral at her late residence at Cossackie, N. Y., Saturday, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, March 7, Caroline Lawrence, daughter of Dr. Francis W. Murray and Gertrude Lawrence Murray. Funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, March 10, at 11 A. M. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Special train leaving Erie Railroad ferry foot of West 23d St. at noon; returning, leaving Goshen at 4 P. M.

OBERMEIER.—Charles Obermeier, brother of Mrs. Anna Sange and Eleanor Andree. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, March 8, 1917, Evelyn M. O'Connor, beloved wife of William J. O'Connor. Funeral services at her late resid

AMERICANS' OPERA GAY AND MELODIOUS

De Koven and MacKaye's "The Canterbury Pilgrims" Warmly Greeted at Metropolitan.

FULL OF LIFE AND HUMOR

Work Founded on Poem Truthfully Conveys the Spirit of "Merrie England"—Sembach as Chaucer.

THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS, opera in four acts. Text in English by Percy MacKaye, music by Reginald de Koven. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Chaucer	Johannes Sembach
The Knight	Robert Leonhardt
The Squire	Paul Althouse
The Friar, (swain)	Max Bloch
The Miller, (swain)	Basil Ruysdael
The Cook, (swain)	Pompilio Malatesta
The Shipman, (swain)	Mario Laurenti
The Summoner, (swain)	Carl Schlegel
The Pardoner, (swain)	Julius Bayer
The Host	Giulio Rossi
Man of Law	Robert Leonhardt
Joanneé	Pietro Audisio
King Richard II	Albert Reiss
Squire	Riccardo Tegani
Alison, (the wife of Bath)	Margarette Ober
The Prioress	Edith Mason
Rebecca	Marie Sundelius
Two Girls	Minnie Egener, Marie Tiffany
Conductor	Arthur Bodanzky
Stage Director	Richard Ordynski

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House presented last evening the last of the four new productions promised for this season, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," libretto by Percy MacKaye, music by Reginald de Koven. This production was also the fulfillment of the self-imposed duty of giving opera by American composers that the Metropolitan has upheld for several recent seasons, though not in every season has it been able to accomplish it.

The management has done all it could for "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and the Thursday night subscribers were treated to a really sumptuous production of Messrs. MacKaye and de Koven's work.

There was a large audience present that listened to the performance with interest and amusement, and with abundant applause. It was evident that those who were willing to accept an opera wholly light and gay in spirit, without a serious moment, written with freshness and in familiar ways of expression, had found an agreeable evening's entertainment. After the third act Messrs. de Koven and MacKaye were several times called out.

Story Is Mr. MacKaye's Own.

As has already been stated in THE TIMES, the libretto is a condensation or rather a rewriting by Mr. MacKaye of the play of the same title that he had produced in 1903. He is indebted to Chaucer for the personages of his drama, which are derived from the poem of "The Canterbury Tales"; and to them he has added the poet himself as the hero.

"The Canterbury Pilgrims" is cheerfully and unashamed a comic opera, a fact of which there can be no doubt. Nor need it be ashamed to be classed with comic operas, of which the best is "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" and "Falstaff"—no comparison, naturally, being intended hereby. Mr. MacKaye has devised an ingenious and elaborate plot, in which he has not hesitated to raise at times the farcical. He has written it in verse that is often of real distinction—largely in iambic pentameter blank verse, than which nothing has a higher standing in English literature.

It is a plot of situation and action, full of life and humor, sometimes boisterous; but it is dramatic, so that it offers something concrete and tangible to the hearer's senses, something that explains itself as it is unfolded. It may be that the plot is somewhat intricate for operatic purposes.

Then it is a story on the whole well told not only for treatment on the stage but also for singing. There is in it opera a genuinely blithe and comic spirit. It has the flavor of the time and place long and favorably known in musical and poetical circles as "Merrie England" in its Springtime, mediæval aspect; of which "the greenwood," innumerable tankards of ale, and songs about it, many strange oaths and a disposition toward rough-and-tumble action are distinguishing marks; and in which Chaucer's motley company of pilgrims are at home. Out of the Wife of Bath the dramatist has made a buxom and hearty figure, not overnice in her manners and in her language; a person of real flesh and blood. Chaucer is treated with a certain distinction, as befits one of the great poets of the world, and is made to bear himself creditably in the intrigue in which he is entangled. There are delicacy and reserve in the dramatic lineaments of the Prioress. The other personages are appropriately outlined.

De Koven Himself in His Music.

It may be observed that the American operas chosen for performance at the Metropolitan Opera House have been steadily more and more of a "popular" character; and this has reached a climax in "The Canterbury Pilgrims." None of its predecessors has had so much of its frankly displayed; and to this Mr. de Koven's music contributes most. Whatever else he has done, he has remained himself in this music. He has attempted to follow nobody else; not Wagner nor Strauss nor Debussy nor Stravinsky. We risk nothing in saying that the score will be scrutinized in vain for the trace of any "influences" such as these, or of any others. He has not attempted to annex any of the latest styles in dissonances nor any of the newer notions of declamatory musical speech or of melodies that are not immediately apprehensible as tunes. He speaks with no inflated or pretentious musical rhetoric because he is writing "grand opera," and hence addressing an audience presumably different in character and disposed toward another kind of musical enjoyment than that which he has purveyed before.

The music of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" flows freely and easily in well approved formulas. It is of a piece in the popular mind conveys the spirit of "Merrie England." Of course Mr. de Koven has made no experiments with mediævalism nor even with actual folk tunes, though this he might have done with propriety. The music is all characteristic of the composer as we have known him. There is little that is unexpected in its substance. There are sonorous and rhythmical choruses, as that at the opening, the elaborate finales of the first and third acts and the march-like chorus at the end. These are built up with skill and a knowledge of the effect desired. There are plenty of concerted pieces of a lesser sort. The characters speak in music that is almost unceasingly melodious, not always, unfortunately, correctly representing the accent of the text. There are waltz tunes and other dance rhythms.

Continuous Melodic Flow.

The orchestra has an almost continuous melodic flow. There are passages of vocal melody, as of orchestral, that have real charm. The general average is none too distinguished. There are lapses into commonplace that Mr. de Koven's admirers would willingly see corrected. But there is never a halt in the movement and the composer is never at a loss for a tune, such as it is.

Mr. de Koven has used no "leading motives," but he has adopted a method of recurrent themes, which frequently reappears almost unchanged, in which he himself has said that he follows the oath Massenet pointed out in "Manon." It must be said that some of these come back so often that they seem too often repeated. The orchestration is strikingly good; it is transparent, rich, and discreet, often finely colored.

In this English performance, truth compels the statement, very little of the text could be understood. How far this is due to the musical treatment, especially in the orchestra, and how far to the singers' diction need not now be considered. Those who were best understood were Mr. Althouse as the Squire, who, whom English is native, and Mr. Reiss, as King Richard, to whom it is not.

Mr. Sembach as Chaucer.

The cast was well distributed, so far as the resources of the Opera House permitted. Mr. Sembach gave a very intelligent and sympathetic performance as Chaucer, and sang at his best, which is very good indeed when his voice is not forced and throttled, as it was not upon this occasion. Mme. Ober has many qualifications for such a part as that of the Wife of Bath, which she enacted with unction and humor. And she sang admirably; yet she seemed somewhat more restrained and less boisterous than might have been expected. Miss Edith Mason was agreeable as the Prioress in both voice and action. Mme. Sundelius, Messrs. Ruysdael, Althouse, Bloch, Reiss, Leonhardt, and the rest all entered vigorously into the spirit of the thing, and won success. The Germans and Italians who labored with the English text deserve commendation for their zeal. It is a pity that such an opera cannot be cast with English-speaking singers, but it must be confessed that their accent did very little damage to the effect, because the text could rarely be distinguished at all.

The chorus sang admirably, with splendid volume and finish, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted with much skill and cared for the performance through with unfailing spirit, and with a fine performance on the part of the orchestra. The mounting of the piece disclosed four really admirable scenes, well painted and full of character, of which the fourth, showing the west front of Canterbury Cathedral, is truly imposing.

TO LICENSE CABARETS.

Commissioner Bell Preparing for a Fight in Court for Control.

Commissioner of Licenses Bell, testifying before the Legislative Committee investigating the motion picture industry, said yesterday that an injunction was in process of preparation to determine whether or not the License Bureau could control restaurants giving theatrical performances.

The Commissioner said he thought these restaurants should be under the control of the bureau just as the theatres are. He also suggested a law compelling movie operators to pass a rigid examination, and recommended that they should have one day off in seven. He estimated the average daily attendance at picture shows at 600,000, and said that the law prohibiting the attendance of children without their elders was often violated.

Julia Heinrich in Song Recital.

Julia Heinrich, who from opera has turned to a natural heritage as lieder singer, appeared yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, where she sang again her father's "Dreams" and "To the Moonlight," with more of his remembered favorites—Schubert, Schumann, Strauss—and in French some of her own choosing, together with Americana, from Foote to Whelpley. As she sang "over a cold," the voice fired toward the close and she ran off the stage after a plucky finish. Earlier, however, there was evident gain in the brighter qualities of soprano tone, which, with her endowment of ease, volume, clearness, and interpretative skill, constituted a distinct acquisition.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A movie version of "Thais" will be the first film for which Mary Garden will act for the Goldwyn Company.

W. Somerset Maugham's new comedy, "Our Betters," was acted for the first time on any stage last night in Atlantic City. It will begin an engagement at the Hudson next Monday night.

Ann Andrews, a young emotional actress Richard Ordynski first saw on his recent trip to the Pacific Coast, has been engaged for the principal role in "Nju," the Russian drama with which he and Joseph Urban will begin their tenancy of the Bandbox.

Clifford Devereux and his company has been engaged to give a series of performances under the auspices of the Drama Committee of the City Club during the week of March 26 at the De Witt Clinton and Washington Irving High Schools and Hunter College. The repertoire will include "School for Scandal," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Everyman."

One of the founders of the Sunset Club, which is composed of elderly women, will entertain the club members with a theatre party this afternoon at the Hippodrome.

Justine Johnstone yesterday denied a recent report that she and Guy Bolton, one of the authors of "Oh Boy," the musical play in which she is appearing, were to be married, and Broadway immediately recovered its equilibrium.

The faculty of the College of the City of New York will see the performance of "Keeping Up Appearances" at the Bramhall tonight.

REX BEACH'S

Great Photo-Drama of the last frontier

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BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Direction of STANLEY V. MASTBAUM.

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525 BALCONY SEATS at 25c at every performance. — 25c

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BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Matinees at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

LAST APPEARANCE BEFORE RETURNING TO THE FRONT

Frederick Palmer

Will explain from his experience as the accredited American Correspondent, who had the freedom of the field, the greatest of battles,

"THE SOMME"

which has been resumed. As an eye witness, Mr. Palmer describes the curtains of fire and the methods of fighting developed by Generals Nivelle and Haig, which will try to break the line this summer. To illustrate his talk, he has made selections from the official British and French Motion Pictures, which are true and characteristic, these having been only just received from France; and in addition, he will show views of the famous TANKS and describe their system of attack.

AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. & FRIDAY EVES., MAR. 15 & 16 At 8:30. BOXES $12.00. SEATS $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Mat. WM. B. FEAKINS, Inc., Times Bldg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Today Mat. at 2, ($1 to $3). Carmen. Caso; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rohrer. Cond. Polacco.
Tonight, 8:15, Elisir d'Amore. Sanmarco, Sparkes; Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond. Papi.
Sat. at 2, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Rada. Cond. Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15, ($2 to $5). Lucia. Barrientos; Caryl. De Luca, Rossi. Cond. Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Francis Macmillen, violinist. Rappold; Urlus. Orch. Con. Hageman.
Mat. Mon. at 2. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Tues., Mar. 13, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Thais. Farrar; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 7:45, Walkure. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Whitehill, Rossdael. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5.) Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15. Sans Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 2. Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason, Sundelius; Sembach, Althouse, Bloch, Reiss, Leonhardt, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodansky.

Sunday Eve., March 18, at 8:30
Grand Benefit Concert
Under the Auspices of the Comitato Nazionale Italiano di Assistenza e d'Azione and the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Soloists: ALDA, MUZIO, PERINI, AMATO, CARUSO, DE LUCA, MARTINELLI.
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Cond., POLACCO and PAPI. Chorus Master, SETTI
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Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15; Sat. Eve., Mar. 17.

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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3.
Beethoven Recital by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
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Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., March 11, at 3
SAM FRANKO
Last Orchestral Concert of Old Music.
MOZART PROGRAMME
HELEN STANLEY, Soprano. | EMIL KONDOREWER, Violinists.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., March 12, at 3
Piano Recital by Rosita Renard
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., March 13, at 8:15
FLONZALEY
QUARTET
SCHUMANN. BEETHOVEN. G. T. STRONG.
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Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Program includes
BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral" Symphony and TCHAIKOVSKY'S Symphony No. 4.

Tomorrow (Sat.) Evening at 8:30.
Soloist GLUCK
ALMA
DVORAK, "New World" Symphony; STRAUSS, "Eulenspiegel"; WAGNER, Overture Tannhäuser.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Next Sunday Afternoon at 3:15
Soloist GLUCK
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N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor

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Office of Society, Room 1202, Aeolian Hall
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Olive Mead Quartet
MOZART, D Minor; HUGO WOLF, Serenade; SCHUMANN, A minor.
Tickets, $2, $1. Boxes, $15. At Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, March 9.
PIANO AND VIOLIN RECITAL
BY PAQUITA and ENRIQUE
MADRIGUERA
Tickets 75c to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Mar. 10, at 8:15.
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Spring Fashion Section. The New York Times, Sunday, March 18th. New and beautiful creations of leading dressmakers and milliners, printed in Rotogravure. Gowns and wraps for the ball reception, dinner, theatre and promenade in great variety, at this all purpose way to entertain.

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A Modern Hotel de Luxe of Refined Appointments. SHELTERED BRIDLE PATHS. WELL KEPT WALKS. ATTRACTIVE DRIVES. TENNIS COURTS AND PUTTING GREENS. UNEXCELLED GOLF COURSES. DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCES. Branch Office Chandler Bros. & Co., Boston.
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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
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Hotel Palmer
LAKEWOOD, N. J. A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Capacity 125; elevator; running water; private baths. F. P. DOLBEY, Mgr. Formerly Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

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SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT. N.J.
E. V. Patterson & Son

"The Idamarie" 702 Madison Ave. Lakewood, N. J.
Very best cuisine and service; extra large rooms; running water; spacious grounds.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS. Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade. Reservations for Easter Holidays can now be made.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front in the fashionable Chelsea section; 200 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EUROPEAN CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT WITH PLEASURE
Hotel St. Charles with its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition. Capacity 800. On the ocean front. Orchestra. Noted for service and cuisine. Hot and Cold Sea-Water in all baths. Spacious porches and sun parlors. Auto buses meet all trains.
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ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 600. American and European plans with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor ice skating. Booklet.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Golf. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
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Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department
THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet.
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THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private baths and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains.
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Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Four blocks from White House; 421 rooms; absolutely new; finest Southern cuisine; rooms and bath, American plan, $4 day; room and private bath, $2; 2 to 6 rooms, bath and kitchen, fully furnished, china, silver; week or month.

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SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
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DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL, 305 West 59th Street.

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137 W. 17th St. Tel 2823 Chelsea.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL 40 Broadway, 1 Liberty St. Day and Evening Classes.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 26, 1917, the following petition was received:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, a New York corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, upon, along and over the following described route:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in West 207th Street at or near its intersection with Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along said Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue to its intersection with Nagle Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along Nagle Avenue to its intersection with Dyckman Street, thence northwesterly along Dyckman Street to the existing tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company at the foot of Dyckman Street.

The Company proposes to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity, similar to that employed by the Company on its existing lines of railroad, except that it proposes to operate on Dyckman Street by an overhead current of electricity up to and including June 10, 1933, and thereafter to install an underground system of electricity on Dyckman Street and to operate thereby.

Dated: New York, January 11th, 1917.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,
By EDWARD A. MAHER, Vice-President.
Attest: SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.
(Corporate Seal)

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of Union Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein, that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1917. CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public, Bronx County, New York;
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., Bronx Co. No. 21; Bronx Reg. No. 704; N. Y. Co. No. 27; N. Y. Reg. No. 7038. Commission expires March 30, 1917.

and at the meeting of February 23, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated January 11th, 1917, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 26, 1917, and

Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Monday, the 12th day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 18 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place for the hearing upon which all persons interested shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publications to be borne by the petitioner.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary,
Room 1207, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth.
New York, February 23, 1917.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—E. W. BLISS COMPANY, Plaintiff, against CANADIAN LINDERMAN CO., LTD., Defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in New York County.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1917.

PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Canadian Linderman Co., Ltd.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 15th, 1917, and filed on the 19th day of February, 1917, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 6th day of February, 1917.

PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRE OF launches for use of wire-drags on the New England Coast, from Portland, Me., to Sandy Hook, N. J., Fall of 1917, will be received by the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., up to 3 P. M. on March 21, 1917, and then opened. Bids are invited from 25 to 60 feet long and equipped with four cycle gasoline engines of from twelve to fifty horse power of the reversible type. Forms of proposals and information can be had on application at the above address.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., March 20, 1917, for triangular sectors (glass) for 375 mm., buoy lenses. Information upon application to the above office.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Hongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 14th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 122 East Broad Street, Trenton, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, hosiery, underwear, dolls, toys, notions, counters, fixtures, etc. Inspection Tuesday, March 13th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES H. GRIFFITHS, Receiver.
ALBERT A. RAPHAEL, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS HESNEY, doing business as HESNEY SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Hongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 57 East 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, suits, woolens, linings, trimmings, buttons, miscellaneous fixtures, etc.

STEPHEN A. MACHCINSKI, Receiver.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, 61 Wall Street, New York, and SAUL S. MYERS, 60 Wall Street, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL FRIDAY, MARCH 16TH, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,905.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES S. PERRY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,085.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM A. WESTLAKE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,116.

Notice is given that FREDERICK SCHOEN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,267.

In the matter of J. IRVING HANSHE, Bankrupt.

J. Irving Hanshe was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 2nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 42 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN T. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,268.

In the matter of MILTON FUERST, Bankrupt.

Notice is given that MILTON FUERST, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,675.

Notice is hereby given that ISIDORE COHEN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why a discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TRITON MARINE CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—No. 23,682.

To the creditors of Triton Marine Construction Co., or the City of New York, County of Bronx, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1916, the said Triton Marine Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, a first meeting of creditors was held October 19th, 1916, and W. Wesley Werbaek, Esq., was elected Trustee herein; that the said W. Wesley Werbaek, Esq., has filed his resignation as said Trustee in bankruptcy, together with his final report, in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where it may be inspected by creditors.

You are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and, if found correct, the same will be allowed and said Trustee discharged of his trust, the said creditors may attend, pass upon the resignation of said Trustee, appoint a new Trustee, file claims, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, March 7th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH KARP, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,254.

To the creditors of Adolph Karp of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That, pursuant to an order of Honorable Martin T. Manton, Judge, dated March 3rd, 1917, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, March 7th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,270.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EDWARD J. MEHR, Bankrupt.

EDWARD J. Mehr was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 20, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,249.—In Bankruptcy.—SADIE SEMANSKY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sadie Semansky are hereby given notice that on February 27th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 22nd, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,-121.

Notice is given that HENRY B. GOERICKE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE H. BRENNAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George H. Brennan are hereby given notice that on March 5th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 22nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES W. WELLER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles W. Weller are hereby given notice that on March 2nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held in my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 20th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,928.

Notice is given that JOSEPH I. FRANK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,112.

Notice is given that CHARLES P. LOESER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,111.

Notice is given that LIZZIE HERZOG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharges from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 16, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two five-gallon cans containing thirty-five one-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 16, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 2, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one hundred and twenty-five 2-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 16, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 16, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 16, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means cervus or spotted.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—492—Oregon & California Railroad Co. et al. v. United States.—Death of S. T. Gage, an individual party, and as Trustee, one of the parties in this case suggested, and the appearance of the Oakland Savings Bank as executor of the last will and testament of S. T. Gage, deceased, and C. K. Redington, successor to said S. T. Gage, as parties in the place and stead of said S. T. Gage, deceased, filed and entered, on motion of counsel for said parties.

55—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. United States.—Reargument concluded for appellants.

493—Oregon & California Railroad Co. et al. v. United States.—Leave to file brief as amicus curiae granted, on motion of F. J. Heney in that behalf.

A. & A. California Railroad Co. et al. v. United States.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 9: Nos. 492, 481, 475, 486, 407, 73, 784, 401, 640, 682, (and 684,) 775, (and 776,) 545, 142, and 148.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 435, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Singer (Am Typog Synd Eclipse Ltge, &c, Co) Cornell Simbeat Co.
Herman (Compag Gen Transatlantique, Shonlgher Bros (Denver Bros Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

MacDonald (Mandeville.
Rosenberg (Int M M Co, (2.)
Nootsis (Penn RR.
Brenner (Same.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Coastwise Dredg Co (Mg Co) Lehigh.
Tug Lehigh.
Hunt (Ph & Rdg RR.
Swanson (Tug Genesee.

Penn RR (Tug Transfer No 9.
Chiarello (C RR of NJ
Luckenback (Schooner
Tug Lehigh.
Klaw (Nirdlinger.
Best (Benjamin.
Wessler (Thomas.
Rogers (Rogers.
Stupel (Warden, Orth & Hastings.
Broderick (La Violeta Compaina.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 325, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

US (Goldberg.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 11:30 A. M.

Goldstein (Pollicano.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 325, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

George B Minor.
E & G Schmidt.
Robert Hamilton.
Arthur E. Smylie.
James M Reeves.
Harry Stutzer.
Louis J Wanhauser.
Motions:
Graff & Nevins, (2,)
Smith Bacon.
Ike Goldstein,

Whitaker (Holland, Weinstain, Kelz, Duryea, Reidel, Griffin, Grlofsky, Blakamore, Sular, Boman, Driscoll, Koehler, Johns, Davis, De Luca, Mondell, Biaggi, Strong, Cobey, Hasel, Higgins, Andrews.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Rogers.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hughes (Jerome.
Title Guar & Trust (Gerome.
Dunn (Nevins.
Simons (Terhuns.
Davidson (Flake Coal.
PART III.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Richmond (N Y Rys.
Babcock (same.
Zerbo (Int R T Co.
Zeh (Krohlle.
Teo (Neuhaus.
Y Carrano (Silberman.
B Carrano (same.
Riff (Chester Ct Corp.
Judelowitz (Terry & Tench Co.
Davis (Belt Line Ry.
Clark (Bowery Bk of N. Y.
Brewoinska (NY Cent.
Romano (Abraham.
Dearie (Third Av RR.
Graham (NY Rys.
Messer (Hagedorn Bros
Goldfarb (Drucker.
Kelly (42 St. &c. RR.
Bender (N Y Rys.
Block (Bernstein.
Green (Int R T.
Koerner (Merowitz.
B Koerner (same.
Perlowitz (Millan-Am Co.
Perlowitz (same.
D Cohen (Brudet.
D Cohen (same.
Cohen (same.
Jacob Cohen (same.
Jod Cohen (same.
Jacob Cohen (Hud Fessler (Griffin Mfg.
Fields (Peter Doelger Brewing Co.
Paolo (Lehigh Co. Rty.
J Hesse, Jr (CNY.
J Hesse (same.
Cohen (Cohen.
Mathison (C T Silver Motor Co.

The remaining cases marked ready on the call March 5, 1917, will be subject to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3000.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.; Part II.—Crosby, J.; Part IV.—Van Siclen, J.; Part V.—Kelby, J.; Part VI.—Garretson, J.; Part VII.—Scudder, J.;

Thompson (Anderson Bled Car Co.
Simon (Comm'r. Acc Condon, (41th Kent Av.)
Cohen (Hotel Shelburne Grading Co (Marks.
Galati (McGuire Co.
Madison (Underhill.
Schultze (Rosenblum et al.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 12.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3750.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part —. Fawcett, J.
McNamara (P B Bldg Co.
Rizzuto (Fick.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abrahams (Harris.
Novilli (McGuire.
Mahlstedt (Leibel & Coal Co (MacDonald.
Naturalization of aliens and motions.
Higher number hung up, 50.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.; Part II.—Morschauser, J.; Part III.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fleischer (Bauser Mfg.
Burnetsky (Leb Y M H A.
Taylor (T & Stanton Ry Co.
Walter (Oakley.
O'Connor (Webber (2).
Kaspatacos (Lobitz.
Portland Cement Co.
Panama (O'Neill.
Walter (N Y, West & B RR.
Schwartz (Taylor.
Kenny (N Y, N H & H RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams (Bauman.
Coleman (Mason & H.
Walter (Lambiase.
Cannon (Wright.
Castillo (Union Ry.
Tchamirian (West N H R.
Wunder (Hersberger.
Durfy (West St RR.

Hilke (Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Willis for probate:
Thomas L Denton,
Mary Ann Carroll,
William Martin,
Hiram B Barlow.

Discovery proceed:
Thomas L Denton.

Administrators' acct:
Harbeck Mills.

Ida Fuchs,
Mary Page.

Compulsory acct:
John Daly.

Order to show cause:
J Louise Staneck.

Release of surety:
Anna May Wood.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on and naturalization. No day calendar. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,575.

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 9:30 A. M.—Mexico II.....Mar. 9
Barbados, St. Lucia, and South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Barbados, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 6 A. M.—Saga.....Mar. 10
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Senators.....Mar. 10
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Commo.....Mar. 10
Jamaica and Colombia, except Carthagena, and Magdalena Departments, Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Kingston, Colon, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 9:30 A. M.—Danube.....Mar. 10
Cabedello, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cabedello, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 9 A. M.—Tyr.....Mar. 10
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Saint Croix.....Mar. 10
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 P. M.)—Iroquois.....Mar. 10
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquique, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Limon, at 12 noon.—Teandores.....Mar. 10
Curacao and Venezuela, via Curacao, via La Guaira, and Maracaibo, at 7 A. M.—Maracaibo.....Mar. 9

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 10; Shanghai, Feb. 13, and Yokohama, Feb. 20—in connection with steamer Montezuma, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, March 11.

Mails for transpacific destinations will close at the General Post Office, this city, as published.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WHEATLEY HILLS LAND COMPANY and OTHERS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Arthur C. Sheridan, Auctioneer, the leasehold interest in premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Commencing at the northwesterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourteenth St. one hundred and sixteen feet and ten inches to Lot Number Thirty-four of the Estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, made by William B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half of an inch; thence easterly parallel to Fourteenth Street one hundred and sixteen feet, ten inches to Union Place; thence southerly along Union Place fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half inch to the place of beginning.

Together with all fixtures, and articles of personal property attached to, or used in connection with the said premises, as well as the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said Wheatly Hills Land Company in and to said premises.

Together with all that certain indenture of lease and the assignments thereof, created and each and every renewal thereof, the said lease having been made and executed by Frederick T. Van Beuren, Emily A. V. B. Reynolds, Eleanor F. Witman, Mary E. Mitchell, Louise Van Beuren Bond, John W. A. Davis and Cora Baker Rutherford to said William Crawford, bearing date the first day of September, 1900, which indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of October, 1900, in Section 2, Liber 153 of Conveyances, page 390.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.
60 Wall St.
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED H. CUMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 1 and 3 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Forty-three thousand, nine hundred and seven 40-100 ($43,907.40) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of February, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-seven 95-100 ($327.95) Dollars, with interest from March 2nd, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six ($8,466) Dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes, each containing two five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 6, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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Dated March 6, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 6, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises...6:18|Sun sets...5:57|Moon rises...7:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:56	8:16	1:56	2:13
Governors Island	8:14	8:32	2:26	2:43
Hell Gate	10:08	10:32	4:30	4:50

Arrived—Thursday, March 8.

SS Antonio Lopez, Havana, March 4.
SS Borgium, Buenos Aires, Feb. 1.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
SS Iroquois, Macoris, Feb. 27.
SS Annetta, Tanamo, March 1.
SS Belstan, Sues, Jan. 27.
SS Ubbergen, Hoelva, Feb. 4.
SS Lackawanna, London, Feb. 13.
SS Rio, Galveston, March 2.
SS Manna Hatu, Baltimore, March 8.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, March 5.
SS Almora

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Possessing ample resources we are able at all times to select, purchase and maintain a wide list of bonds whose distinctive qualities meet every investment requirement.

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We offer Bonds of the following municipalities in that State.

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R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

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5½% Bonds
Due March 1, 1927
(Optional March 1, 1919-26)
Principal and interest payable in New York City
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90% of par.
Prices to yield 4.375%

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BOSTON — CHICAGO

WHITE, WELD & CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular and Less Active—Waiting on Armed Ship Decision.

The course which the stock market took yesterday indicated that the reaction which had reduced the general level of prices on Wednesday was not due to any deep-lying forces outside of the market itself. If it had been it would surely have been carried further yesterday, for there was no change in the situation, as a whole, sufficient to put an end to any real selling movement.

Prices were still irregular yesterday, and many of them showed further net losses, but perhaps as large a number showed advances. This indicated uncertainty of market opinion rather than anything more pronounced. So far at least the setback needs no other explanation than profit taking after a rise and renewed activity of bear traders. The question whether or not the Government, without the enactment of a special law, is to proceed with the protection of American ships at sea still remained unanswered. The expectation that overnight announcement would be made of a decision to arm American vessels, permitting those now tied up in our ports to proceed, with at least some means of protection against German attack, was not fulfilled. Nor did any news reaching the financial district yesterday settle definitely the question which has been uppermost ever since Germany withdrew her submarine pledges. Along with all others, traders have been forced to await the answer to that question, and their waiting has not tended to increase the assurance with which they have formed their opinion of the market outlook.

It is realized that a situation exists which, if indefinitely prolonged, would do very serious harm to American interests and would directly react on American industry; but there is still a disposition among a very large number to believe that the delay in taking action for the protection of American vessels—it is over seven weeks since Germany's threat was announced—does not mean that that delay is to be indefinitely prolonged. If it were to be, that in itself would be considered one of the most disturbing elements in the outlook.

Meanwhile seasonal conditions which did much to intensify freight congestion, and to which in some measure can be attributed the excessive rise in the prices of the necessities of life, are improving, and further steps are being taken by the railroads to better rail transportation facilities. These measures are in themselves by no means unimportant, but no such measures as these can be fully successful in removing the handicaps which have been encountered since the beginning of February and which will continue to exist in greater or less degree until the valuable cargo room of American merchant vessels is again put into use.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Disappointment Expressed Over Absence of Change in Bank Rate.

LONDON, March 8. — Money was abundant and discount rates were easier today.

Owing to the dearth of ordinary bills and the large number of Treasury bills taken off the market, some disappointment was expressed over the absence of a change in the bank rate, but the authorities evidently considered that the unsettled foreign political and exchange situation did not warrant a reduction.

The firmness of home gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds, including South Americans, was the feature of a generally dull stock market. These issues appeared to be scarce, and a few buying orders caused an immediate hardening in prices. Rubber stocks were in good request and shipping shares and Argentine rails received attention. American securities were lifeless, apart from a few dealings in the low-priced shares.

Prices Easier on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 8.—Prices were easier on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3¾@4	Thirty days	3¾@4
Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4 @4¼
Ninety days	4 @...	Ninety days	4 @4¼
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4¼@4½
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Banks, 90 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4 @4¼
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.85%	5.85%	5.85%	..
Cables	5.84	5.84	5.84	+.00½
Marks—				
Demand	68.50	68.50	68.50	+ .25
Cables	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½	+ .25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cable.	Close— Demand or Checks.	Close— Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
5.1825	Paris	5.85%	..	..
95.28	Berlin	68.50	68.62½	68.62½
20.26	Austria	11.35	11.40	..
	China—			
	Hongkong	55.95	56.05	..
	Peking	89.25	89.37½	..
	Shanghai	84.25	84.37½	..
19.296	Greece	20.00	20.05	..
40.10	Holland	40.31¼	40.37½	..
32.44	India—			
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½	..
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½	..
3.8626	Italy	7.75	7.74	..
49.84	Japan—			
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½	..
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	..
50.00	Philippine Islands—			
	Manila	50.12½	50.25	..
51.45	Russia	27.70	27.80	..
26.79	Scandinavia—			
	Copenhagen	28.80	28.70	..
	Stockholm	29.55	29.65	..
	Christiania	28.80	29.00	..
19.208	Spain	21.20	21.35	..
	South America—			
43.44	Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50	..
32.44	Rio	23.75	23.87½	..
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03¾	..

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70¼	$4.68

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $573,541,145; balance, $30,297,819; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $152,566; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,906,212.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.4385@3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, off 1-16d; in New York, 75¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 58½@61½c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£62,000
Circulation decreased	$48,000
Bullion decreased	286,155
Other securities increased	78,846,000
Other deposits decreased	44,827,000
Public deposits increased	73,043,000
Notes reserve decreased	39,000
Government securities decreased	50,480,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 14.02 per cent.; last week it was 15.52 per cent. Discount rates 5% per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	529,028	699,142	171,655
Year to date	34,418,343	32,070,786	11,385,747

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
115	125	100	Adams Express	123	123	123	123	—1
7	7¾	900	Alaska Gold Mines	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
7	7¼	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
27	28	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28¼	27	27	— ¾
90	92	500	Am. Agricult. Chem	92	92	92	92	..
101	..	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
91¾	92	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅜
46	46¼	5,600	Am. Can	46¾	47¼	46	46	— ⅜
106	111	100	Am. Can pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
67¼	67¾	1,350	Am. Car & Fdry	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	— ⅝
99½	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+2
12	12½	300	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½	..
63	63¾	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	64¼	64¾	64	64	..
28¼	28¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	..
20¾	20¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
53	54	300	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅜
70¾	71	1,100	Am. Locomotive	72	72	70¾	71	— ⅛
104	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	..
8¼	8½	100	Am. Malt. ctfs. of d	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
102¾	102¾	30,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	103¾	101	102⅝	+ 1⅝
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
100½	101½	133	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96	96	96	+1½
96	97	100	Do., trust certs	..	..	..	..	..
64¼	64½	500	Am. Steel Fdries	63¾	64½	63¾	64¼	— ⅛
110	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¾	110¼	110½	..
126¼	126¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	126¼	126¾	126¼	126⅝	..
50¾	51½	1,500	Am. Woolen	51¼	51¾	50½	50½	—1
98	99	500	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¾	98	98½	— ⅛
48	48½	1,700	Am. Writing P. pf	48¼	49	48¼	48⅞	+1⅛
37½	37⅞	700	Am. Zinc L. & S	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ⅜
84½	84⅞	15,100	Anaconda Copper	84¼	84⅞	84	84½	— ⅜
71¾	74½	100	Associated Oil	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
101½	102	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¾	102	101¾	101⅞	— ⅛
90¼	90¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	— ⅛
14¼	15	100	At., Birm. & At	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
104	104½	5,000	At., Gulf & W. I	104	105½	103¼	104	— ½
59½	62	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	61	61	—2
53	53¼	1,900	Baldwin Loco	54	54	53	53	— ⅛
75¼	75½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	75¾	75½	75½	— ⅝
72	73	300	Baltimore & O. pf	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	..
113½	114	100	Barrett Co. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
138	142	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	141	142	139	140	—1
114¾	115¼	4,000	Beth.S.class B t.ctfs	116¼	117⅝	115¼	115¾	—1½
69	69½	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	69¾	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
10	10¾	1,500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	10	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
90	93	75	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	90	90	90	90	..
118¼	119	100	Burns Brothers	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼	— ⅛
49¾	50	3,700	Butte & Superior	48¾	50	48¾	49¾	+ ⅛
23½	24	1,200	California Petrol	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
54⅞	56	700	California Petrol pf	54¾	55½	54¾	55	..
152⅜	153¼	100	Canadian Pacific	152¼	152⅞	152¼	152⅞	— ⅛
91½	91⅝	18,850	Central Leather Co	92¾	93⅝	91½	91⅝	—1⅝
113	115	100	Central Leather pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅞
38	38½	900	Cerro de Pasco	38⅞	39	38¼	38½	—1
57¾	58	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
35	35½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	— ½
80½	81½	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81	80¾	81	— ⅛
118	120	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118¾	119	118¾	119	—1
113½	114	2,550	Chi. & Northwest	114¼	114¾	113½	113½	—3½
166	171	200	Chi. & North. pf	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	— ⅜
26¾	..	200	C., R.I. & P.ctfs.of d	27	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅜
37½	37¾	800	Do., 1st inst. paid	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
23½	23¾	1,900	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
62¼	62	5,200	Chino Copper	62¾	63	62¼	62¾	— ⅛
47	48	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¾	48¼	46	46	—2
53	56	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	54¾	55	54¾	55	+1
45¾	45¾	11,500	Columbia Gas & El	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
104½	108	100	Consolidated Coal	106	107	106	108	+1½
120	121	300	Consolidated Gas	120¼	120¼	120	120	— ⅛
122	123	300	Consol. Gas, Balt	123	123	122¼	122¼	— ⅝
111	115	100	Continental Can pf	111	111	111	111	..
24½	24⅝	30,300	Corn Products Ref	24⅞	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
106¼	106¾	1,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106¼	106¾	105¾	106	..
65¾	66	18,900	Crucible Steel	66	67	65¾	66	+ ¼
112	112½	200	Crucible Steel pf	112¼	112	112	112	— ⅛
43	43¼	9,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	44	44	43	43	+ ⅛
91	91¼	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	91	91¼	91	91	+ ⅛
170	170	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	170	170	170	170	—2½
105	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105	105	105	105	—3½
140¼	140¾	700	Delaware & Hud	140¼	140¾	139¾	139¾	—1⅝
133	133	7	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	..
4¼	4½	405	Det. Edison rights	4¼	4½	4¾	4½	..
20	20¾	4,400	Distillers' Secur	20	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
53	53	200	Driggs-Seabury	53	53	53	53	—1
26	26¼	800	Erie	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
39	39¼	400	Erie 1st pf	39	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
16	16	100	Federal Min. & S	16	16	16	16	+1
42¼	42¾	100	Federal Sug. Ref. pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
64	64¼	500	Gaston, W. & W	64¼	64¼	64	64	..
26¼	26¾	200	General Electric	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	..
20¾	20¾	1,000	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
53¾	53¾	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.ctfs	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅜
89¼	89¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89¼	90¼	89¼	90	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	1,200	Granby Consol	56	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ⅞
88¾	88¾	100	Granby Consol. pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅞
112¾	113	700	Great Northern pf	113¼	113½	112¾	113	— ¼
35¼	35½	4,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	35¾	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
116	117	300	Gulf States Steel	116	117	116	117	+3
100¼	101¼	300	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101	101	..
60¾	60¾	10,300	Inspiration Copper	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¼
13⅝	13¾	300	Interboro Consol	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
67	67	100	Interboro Con. pf	67	67	67	67	..
15¾	16	700	Int. Agricultural	15¾	16	15¾	16	+1
43	44¼	700	Int. Agricultural pf	43	44¼	43	44¼	+3½
117¼	117¾	7,000	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	+1
27⅜	27⅞	7,000	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—1
74¾	75¼	29,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	74¾	75¼	73¾	74	—1
42	42¼	600	Int. Nickel	42	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
40	42¼	13,800	Int. Paper	40	42¾	40	42	—2
97¾	98¾	1,300	Int. Paper pf	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	+1½
99	99¼	200	Do., ctfs. of dep	99	99¼	99	99¼	+1½
57¼	57¾	200	Kelly Spring Tire	57¼	57¾	57½	57¾	+1½
46¾	47	11,500	Kennecott Copper	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
83¾	84	900	Lackawanna Steel	83¾	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ⅜
21	21½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¾	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
68¼	68¾	2,950	Lehigh Valley	68	68¾	67¾	68¼	— ⅜
92¾	93	200	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	+1
206	215	200	Lorillard, (P.) Co	205	210	205	210	+10
125	125¼	200	Louis. & Nash	125	125¼	125	125¼	..
89¼	89¾	600	Mackay Cos	89¼	89¾	89	89	..
65¾	65¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
57½	58	2,100	Maxwell Motors	57½	58	56¾	57½	+1
74	74	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	+1½
36¾	36¾	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅝
87¾	88¼	7,300	Mexican Petroleum	87¾	89¾	87¾	89¼	..
41	41¼	1,300	Miami Copper	41	41¼	40¾	41	— ⅛
23	23	500	Minn. & St. L. new	23	23	21¾	22	—1
11¼	11¼	200	Mo. Pacific t r	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
29	29	1,500	Mo. Pacific w i	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
102¼	102¾	100	Montana Power	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	..
82¾	82¾	800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
35¼	35¾	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St	35¼	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
58¼	58¾	100	National Lead	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	..
26	26¼	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
95	96	1,300	N. Y. Central	95	95	94½	95	— ⅛
48	56	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	49	49	49	49	—8
43¾	43¾	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
23	23¼	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
127¾	128	390	Norfolk & Western	127¾	128	127¾	128	+ ⅛
102¾	103	500	Northern Pacific	102¾	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
102	108	5,000	Ohio Cities Gas	102	108	102	108¼	+4¼
6	6	200	Ontario Milling	..	6	..	6	— ⅛
102	102	200	Owens Bottle Mach	102	102	102	102	—2
98¼	98¾	1,100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	..
54	54	3,900	Penn. R. R	54	54	54	54	..
97	99¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	97	99¼	97	97	..
26	26	100	Père Marquette w i	26	26	26	26	..
49	49¾	12,700	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d	49	49¾	47¾	47¾	—1½
101¼	101¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
79½	80	700	Pressed Steel Car	79½	80	79½	80	+ ½
51¾	52	200	Railway Steel Sp	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅝
30¾	30¾	12,100	Ray Con. Copper	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
93¼	93¾	1,900	Reading	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
43	43	10	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	—1
41½	42¼	500	Reading 2d pf	41½	42¼	41½	41½	—1
80	80¾	7,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	79¾	81¼	79¾	80	— ⅛
63¾	63¾	1,400	Royal Dutch t r	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
19¾	20	300	St. Louis & San F	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
56	57¼	500	Saxon Motor	56	57	56	57	+2
14¾	15	400	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
229	231	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	231	231	231	231	—1½
20	20	100	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20	20	20	..
64¼	64¾	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	64¼	64¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
92¾	93	1,700	Southern Pacific	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
27¾	27¾	1,900	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅛
57¼	57¼	1,200	Southern Ry. pf	57¼	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
100¾	103	4,100	Studebaker Co	100¾	103	100¾	101¾	+ ⅝
103	108	200	Studebaker Co. pf	103	103	103	103	..
47	47	200	Stutz Motor	47	47	47	47	..
229	234	3,900	Texas Co	229	234	229	230	+1¾
229	230	200	Tex.Co. sub.cfs. f p	229	230	229	230	+1¾
54	54¾	3,700	Tobacco Products	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ⅜
44¼	44¾	400	Transue & Wms	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅞
105	105	100	Underwood Typew	105	105	105	105	..
118	118	100	Underw. Typew. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
134¾	135	1,500	Union Pacific	134¾	135	134¾	134¾	+ ¼
47	47¼	1,000	United Alloy Steel	47	47¼	47	47¼	..
90	90	200	United Drug 2d pf	90	90	90	90	—1
143¾	143¼	600	United Fruit	143¾	143¼	142¾	142⅝	+ ⅝
20	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	..
21¼	21¼	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
122¾	122¾	19,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	122¾	122¾	118¾	119¾	—3½
102¾	102¾	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½	+2½
57¾	58¾	4,600	U. S. Rubber	57¾	58¾	57½	58½	+ ¼
62¾	62¾	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
50¾	50¾	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅜
110	110¾	90,300	U. S. Steel	110	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ⅜
117¾	117¾	728	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
116¼	116¾	13,100	Utah Copper	116¼	117	116¼	116¾	..
21	22	100	Utah Securities	22	22	22	22	..
40	41	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
59	60	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	59	60	59	60	..
12	12¼	100	Wabash	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
48	48¼	800	Wabash pf. A	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅝
24¾	25	700	Wabash pf. B	25	25	24¾	24¾	..
23	23¼	100	Western Maryland	23	23	23	23	— ¼
39¼	39¼	100	West. Maryland pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
94¾	94¾	600	Western Union Tel	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅛
49¾	50¾	5,800	Westingh. E. & M	49¾	50¾	49¼	50¾	+ ⅝
15	15	200	Wheeling & L. E	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
38	38	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	38	38	37¼	37¼	—1⅝
51	51	200	White Motors	51	51	51	51	..
64	64	400	Wilson & Co	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
34¾	34¾	100	Willys-Overland	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
126	..	100	Woolworth pf	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
23	26	100	Worthington Pump	25	25	25	25	— ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	73.97	72.56	73.47	+ .19
25 industrials	91.53	90.33	90.77	+ .09
50 stocks	82.60	81.86	82.12	+ .05

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 8	82.60	81.86	82.12	— .09
Mar. 7	82.66	81.90	82.17	— .01
Mar. 6	83.05	81.97	82.26	— .01
Mar. 5	82.61	81.13	82.27	+ .81
Mar. 3	81.85	80.92	81.56	+ .71
Mar. 2	81.01	80.12	80.85	— .96
Mar. 1	80.32	79.42	79.89	— .76

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High.

Timid Money Loses Opportunities

There is no investment adapted to the needs of the private investor which is safer than

Municipal Bonds

and present prices are unusually attractive.

Customers of this house also realize that their purchases are further protected by our experience in selecting such bonds, which extends for nearly half a century.

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Spitzer, Rorick & Co.

Established 1871

Equitable Bldg., New York
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French 5s
Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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1857

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American Waterworks & Elec., Col. 5s
Colorado Power, Com.
Federal Light & Traction, Com.
Republic Railway & Light, Com.

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To yield 4¾% to 6%

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APPROVES BUYING OF FOREIGN BONDS

Recommended to Investors by Reserve Board in a Supplementary Statement.

CAUTION TO BANKS STANDS

But to Facilitate Distribution They May Safely Invest Reasonable Sums in Such Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Federal Reserve Board has found it advisable to correct a misapprehension that has resulted from its statement of November 28 cautioning national banks against increasing the volume of foreign acceptances in the form of Treasury notes and bills of exchange.

In issuing that note of warning the Reserve Board, it is contended, acted from a firm sense of conservative jealousy for the strength of the national banking system. The board felt that in embarking on the new practice of making contracts for a series of renewals, in some instances as many as five renewals, American bankers might imperil their reserves and ultimately lock up a large part of their liquid funds in debts, not exactly bad, but unsatisfactory. At the time it was said that what was being done was dangerous, and that the proper course to pursue would be to ask the foreign debtors to enter our investment market and sell bonds on the best terms they could offer.

Events of the last few weeks have produced in some parts of the country decided criticism of the board for taking the conservative ground of its announcement of last November. The board today decided to issue a statement to meet all criticisms. The position taken three months ago stands unchanged. The board does not alter a word in its caution to the national banks, but it now takes the positive ground that if the constantly growing balance of credit is to be taken care of it should be in the permanent form of bonds.

A Measure of Precaution.

This advice, it is contended, is based on good principles of finance. The Reserve Board, looking forward to the final outcome of the practice of piling up foreign acceptances, predicted that ultimately the American banker would face a situation where the debtor could not pay and the bank could not give further extensions. Then the debtor would have the advantage on his side and be able to dictate terms to the creditor, with the result that a long-time bond, with a very low interest rate, might be proposed with no alternative but acceptance on the part of the banks.

The Reserve Board regards investment in foreign bonds at existing market rates as a practical and advisable course to pursue. At the same time it meets the pressing necessities of present conditions in foreign exchange. The returns from the first bank call after the Reserve Board issued its statement of Nov. 28 showed that our banks had taken $180,000,000 of foreign acceptances. At the same time it was shown that American investments in the bonds of belligerents since the beginning of the war mounted up to $2,300,000,000. This showing was so different from what was expected that it at once gave strong reassurances of the soundness of our banking practice and possibly discounted to some extent the force of the Reserve Board's timely caution in November.

The statement of the board today follows:

"From statements which have been published from time to time, both in the American and foreign press, there appears to be a misunderstanding of the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board with respect to investments in foreign loans in the United States. On more than one occasion the board has endeavored to remove this misunderstanding. So far from objecting to the placing of foreign loans in the American market, it regards them as a very important, natural, and proper means of settling the balances created in our favor by our large export trade. There are times when such loans should be encouraged as an essential means of maintaining and protecting our foreign trade.

Wants Resources Kept Liquid.

"The board has already stated that its announcement of Nov. 28, 1916, did not deal with the finances or the credit of any particular country, but only with banking principles which it seemed desirable to emphasize under the conditions existing at that time. The objection then made by the board was to the undue employment by our banks of their funds in the purchase of foreign loans and not to the merits of foreign loans as investments. The board was then, and is now, of the opinion that the liquid condition of our banks should not be impaired through undue or unwise use of their resources for investment operations.

"The position of the board with respect to this principle has not changed. It still takes the view that foreign borrowings should appeal primarily to the investor and not involve the use of banking resources beyond the limits of sound practice. In view, however, of existing conditions, especially as they affect our foreign trade, the board deems it desirable and in the public interest to remove any misconception that may be left in the minds of those who read the statement issued on the 28th of November, 1916.

"Since that date the country's gold reserve has been further materially strengthened, and supplies a broad basis for additional credit. The board considers that banks may perform a useful service in facilitating the distribution of investments and in carrying out this process they may, with advantage, invest a reasonable amount of their resources in foreign securities. So long as this does not lead to an excessive tying up of funds and does not interfere with the liquid condition of the banks, there cannot be any objection to this course.

"The board did not, of course, undertake to give advice concerning any particular loan. It desires, however, to make clear that it did not seek to create an unfavorable attitude on the part of the American investors toward desirable foreign securities, and to emphasize the point that American funds available for investment may, with advantage to the country's foreign trade and the domestic economic situation, be employed in the purchase of such securities."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Hale & Norcross	.06
Alta	.02	Jacket	.04
Andes	.04	Mexican	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.35
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.15	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.06	Savage	.07
Confidence	.65	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con.	.45
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.76	Jumbo Extension	.26
McNamara	.06	Kewaunee	.19
Midway	.03	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.16	Speculator	.70
Monarch Pitts.	.11	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Montana	.01	Big Four	.01
Rescue	.37	Big Jim	1.17½
Tonopah Extension	3.60	Manhattan Cons.	.12
Tonopah Nevada	6.10	Morning Glory	.15
West End	.76	Nevada Hills	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Tramcar	.03
Atlanta	.13	Rochester	.66
Booth	.10	Round Mountain	.42
Daisy	.04	Union Amalgam	.20
Florence	.20	United Rustlers	4.50
Fraction	.06	United Mines	.00
Goldfield Consol.	.39	White Caps	1.15

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	67	68	Gold Sov.	1¾	2¼
Cresson	6¼	6¾	Granite	2½	3
Elkton	11	11¼	Isabella	21¾	21¾
El Paso	..	40	McKinney	25	30
Findley	10¾	..	Portland	.175	180
Golden Cy.	2.90	2.91	Vindicator	.24	.22
Gold Dol.	5¾	6	C. Gold M.	15	17¼

WANT MORE FOR STORAGE.

Warehousemen Say This Is Needed Under Present Conditions.

The subject of a revision of the list of charges covering cartage, storage, and labor in connection with unclaimed merchandise, was taken up yesterday at a conference held in the Collector's office, at the Custom House. Members of committees representing the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Warehousemen's Association, and the Customs service were present.

The Warehousemen's Association and merchants complained that the rates at present allowed by the Treasury Department for the storage of unclaimed merchandise were inadequate owing to the general advance in the cost of doing business.

The Warehousemen's Committee, consisting of F. J. Angers, W. C. Crosby, H. E. S. Wilson, F. McWaters, and A. M. Woodruff, was instructed to prepare a revised list covering the charges to be submitted to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association for investigation. This list when ready will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the joint committee, which will be held at the call of the Chairman.

GULF OIL EARNS $17,893,410.

Only 6 of 51 Per Cent. Profits Distributed—Surplus, $38,259,783.

The Gulf Oil Corporation's net earnings last year showed a gain of $7,948,278 over the preceding year, with a total of $17,893,410. This was equal to more than 51 per cent. on the outstanding stock, of which only 6 per cent. was distributed. The balance of $13,235,735 carried to surplus brought this account up to $38,259,783.

President W. L. Mellon said in the annual statement yesterday that a large part of the earnings was absorbed by new construction and additions to properties of subsidiary concerns. The company has a refinery capacity of 60,000 barrels of petroleum a day, and owns its own pipe lines in Oklahoma and a fleet of oil-carrying ships. The stock is closely held, fully 60 per cent. being in the hands of the Mellon interests at Pittsburgh, according to report in oil stock circles.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅛	4.50
Argen. Gov.	4	May 15, '20	99⅝	100¼	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	99¾	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98	98¼	5.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97	98	5.83
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	97	98	7.13
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	99⅜	98	5.20
Prov. of Man.	4	Feb., 1920	99	99¼	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N.B.		Dec., 1919	98½	100	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅞	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1927	97¼	98¼	5.20
Rep. of France	5	In. of 1916	$140	$146	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	94	95¼	8.65
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	202	203	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.80

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.93
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	186½	186¾	3.93
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98	98⅜	4.73
As. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.12
A. V. L. & C.	5	July 1, '19	100	101	5.22
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¼	102⅜	5.30
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97	98½	6.63
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.10
C. L. P. & L.	4	July, 1921	97⅞	98¼	4.67
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
Cuba-Am. Sug.	8	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101½	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100⅛	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99½	100¼	5.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102¼	5.85
Driggs-Seab'y	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	4.50
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	99⅛	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	99½	100⅛	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1933	98½	99⅝	5.13
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.40
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100⅜	3.83
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1919	99½	100¼	6.25
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	101	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	9.00
New R. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99⅝	100	..
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.60
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
Rem. A. Uts.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	81½	82	..
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.77
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '23	90	97	6.60
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1939	94½	95½	5.09
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.15
Win. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	94½	95½	9.75
W. V. F. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101¼	4.30
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	101	4.87⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4⅛	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	4.60	4.50
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'29	4½	4.65	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	4.65	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.45
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	6.00	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1923	4½	4.40	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	4.60	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'30	4½	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'20	5	5.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Pa. Co.	1917-'23	4½	4.50	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	5.12	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	4.70	4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. F. Coombe & Co. announce that Rogers H. Woods has withdrawn from the firm and F. J. H. O'Rorke has been admitted to partnership.

Hanson & Doyle have issued a special circular describing more than 200 public utility and industrial securities.

C. F. Childs & Co. have prepared a pamphlet which summarizes with calculations an analysis of the safety investments in foreign Government bonds.

The Texas Traction Company, recently merged into the Texas Electric Railway Company, has called for redemption through the Guaranty Trust Company on April 1, at par and accrued interest, all its three-year 7 per cent. notes due April 1, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, the Board of Directors was increased to nine members, and the following were elected: Alfred E. Curtis, Edwin S. Hooley, Frank A. Dillingham, Robert W. Kelley, John R. Flagler, Charles A. Rittle, Chester W. Hill, Edmund Pavenstadt, and Hubert E. Rogers.

The Ohio Utilities Commission has granted authority to the Nickel Plate Railroad to issue $2,650,000 6% per cent. trust certificates, to sell at 90, the proceeds to be used in buying new equipment.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Northern Central Company of Pennsylvania has been called for March 19 to act on the proposition made by the Electric Bond and Share Company to pay $90 a share for the preferred and $80 a share for the common stock of the company. The majority stockholders of the company have accepted this offer with the understanding that the same offer be made to the minority holders.

Notice has been given for the sale at foreclosure of the Pere Marquette Railroad on March 15. The date previously set was March 6, but the sale was not made at that time.

H. A. Jones has been elected Treasurer of the Midwest Refining Company, succeeding T. A. Dines, who becomes a Vice President.

The Erie Lighting Company has called for redemption, at 105 and interest, on April 1, through the Guaranty Trust Company, all its outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

The City of Medford, Mass., will receive bids until 9 A. M. Tuesday, March 13, 1917, for the purchase of a temporary loan of $100,000 in anticipation of revenue.

The twelfth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute will be held at the Waldorf Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have declared an extra dividend of $5.50 a share in addition to the quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share. Three months ago an extra dividend of $10 a share was declared.

Through the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Washington Water Power Company is asking until March 15 for tenders of sufficient of its first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to exhaust $93,908 now available for the sinking fund of this issue.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company $1,950,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1957.

STATE TO ASK BIDS FOR ISSUE OF BONDS

$25,000,000 in 4s, to Run for Fifty Years, Is Expected to Bring a Premium.

MARKET VERY SENSITIVE

New York Gains Advantage of Offering Bonds Before Either Federal or City Governments.

Wall Street bankers have been advised by the Controller that the State of New York will, within a few days, invite bids for a $25,000,000 bond issue. The maturity, it is said, will be fifty years, and the rate 4 per cent.

In view of the fact that under the laws of the State the offering must be advertised for twenty business days, nearly a month will elapse before the bonds are put out. Consequently, bankers and bond dealers who expect to make bids will defer calculating what they can pay for the bonds until a day or so before the final date fixed. It was pointed out yesterday that the bond market was very sensitive to present uncertainties in the political situation, and that it is particularly difficult to forecast conditions thirty days hence. It is generally taken for granted that the bonds will bring a premium. New York State, it was pointed out, would gain the advantages of coming into the market easily and ahead of the Federal and city Governments, which are expected to make bond offerings in the very near future.

As in previous years, it is expected that several "all or none" bids will be submitted. The last offering, consisting also of $25,000,000 of 4 per cents., was made in January, 1916, and the First National Bank was the successful bidder, the State receiving a premium of $817,500 on the sale of the bonds.

NEW ITALIAN LOAN RUMORED

Fiscal Agents in America Discredit Report, However.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday that the Italian Government was planning to float another loan in the United States. A representative of Lee, Higginson & Co., American fiscal agents for the Italian Government, said that no negotiations were pending, and suggested that the report of the sale of another issue of bonds was probably confused with the offering of the Italian internal loan in this country.

The Bank of Naples, which has an office at 524 Broadway, has been receiving subscriptions to the fourth Italian war loan since March 1. The bonds, which bear 5 per cent. interest, are offered at 90. The amount of the issue is unlimited and the maturity is not fixed. A great many subscriptions have already been received, but offers of the bank declined to estimate the total. Subscription books close May 1.

To Discuss Trade Acceptances.

An all-day conference to discuss substitution of the trade acceptance for the open account will be held today at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the National Association of Credit Men. Among the speakers scheduled are Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board; T. H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; D. C. Wills, Federal Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; Beverly D. Harris, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York; W. F. H. Koelsch, Vice President of the Bank of the United States and President of the New York Credit Men's Association.

Bethlehem Steel new 5% Notes 1919
Eastern Power & Lt. 5s 1918
Lacombe Elect. 8s 1921
Miss. Valley Gas & Elec. 5s 1922
Southern Ry. new 5% Notes 1919
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s 1949
Duluth Street Ry. 5s 1930
Penn Water & Pr. 5s 1940
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$1,750,000

New Brunswick Power Co

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1917 — Due March 1, 1937

Callable as a whole for retirement or in part for sinking fund purposes at 103 and interest on and after March 1, 1922. Interest payable March 1 and September 1. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York, Montreal and St. John. Coupon bonds, denominations $1,000 and $500, which may be registered as to principal only. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston; The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Trustees.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any present or future Canadian Taxes which the Company may be required to pay

For full information regarding these bonds attention is called to a letter of Mr. L. E. Ross, President of the New Brunswick Power Company, copies of which will be furnished on request, the following being a brief summary of these:

The New Brunswick Power Company owns and operates the electric light and power business, the gas business, and the system of street railways in St. John, New Brunswick, and vicinity, serving a present estimated population of 60,000.

The Company operates entirely without competition.

These bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage upon the properties, rights and franchises of the Company. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund which becomes operative five years from the date of the bonds.

The Company owns valuable water powers within 35 miles of St. John.

The Charter rights and franchises of the Company are, in the opinion of counsel, without time limit or burdensome restrictions.

The Company is locally owned and managed.

Net earnings over 2¾ times annual bond interest.

The City of St. John is important, not only as one of the two ice free Atlantic seaports of Canada, but also as an industrial, commercial and financial center for the Maritime Provinces.

We recommend these bonds for investment

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BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION. Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The ten per cent. dividend upon the common stock and the first installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on April 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on March 15, 1917; the second installment of the dividend upon the preferred stock will be payable on July 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1917; the third installment on October 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1917.

S. H. JONES, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, March 1, 1917.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 72.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, March 1, 1917.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 58.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.

Raton, New Mexico, March 5, 1917.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 19.

The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company outstanding and of record March 20, 1917, payable March 31, 1917. Transfer books close March 20 and reopen March 31, 1917.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street, Phila., March 7th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 26, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 10th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., March 8, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the outstanding

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100 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Thermos Bottle
25 Ansco Company
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
40 Famous Players-Lasky Pfd.
25 General Baking Pfd.
10 Lincoln Trust Co. Stock
25 National City Bank Stock
100 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
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100 White Rock Com.

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Mun. Gas & El. Roch'ster 1st 4½s, '42
Edison Elec. Illum. Bklyn 1st 4s, 1939
Consumers Power 1st 5s, 1936

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
102	Am. Water Works 1st pf...	73¾	73¼	73	74
300	Cities Service	295	293	293	295
750	Cities Service pf	91	90½	90½	90¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	30
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	81	84
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	34½	36
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52
Am. Light & Traction	350	355
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113½
Am. Power & Light	84½	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	74
Am. Water Works & E.	11½	12
Am. W. W. & Ref. pf.	23	25
Appalachian Power	7	8
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	40	43
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	73
Central States Electric	14	16
Central States Elec. pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	30	31½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81½	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	92	95
Duluth Edison pf.	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	102
Electric Properties	60	64
El Paso Electric	114	...
El Paso Electric pf.	100	...
Empire Properties	69	64
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15½
Fed. L. & T. pf.	52	53
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34½	...
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	71	75
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	46	49
International Traction	49	51

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-8s, '19	98½	99½	
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	81	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	84	
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	93	95	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	
Cin., Gas & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	83	
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	98	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	
East. Tex. Elec. 1st 5s	96½	...	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
El Paso Electric 5s	98	99	
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26	99½	100¾	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	
Gt. Lakes P. & Ry.-'35	99	101	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87½	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '29	97	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	...	
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99	
Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	90	92	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '27	93	95	
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	53	55	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1920	100	101	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	90	93	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	95	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	...	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97	
Stand. Gas & Elec. notes, 1935	93	96	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	99	
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	95	...	
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99½	
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99¼	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 516,145 shares of stocks and $371,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 29,960; railroads, 565; oils, 132,650, and mining, 352,970. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Aetna Exp.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,100	Am. Su. Tob.	25	23	25
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	19	18¾	18¾
650	‡Bal. Mech.	39½	39	39½
200	‡Car. L. & P.	3	3	3
600	Carwen St'l.	12¼	12¼	12¼
800	Chev. Mot.	116½	109	112
60	East. Steel	103½	102	102
200	‡Ed. & Jones	37½	37	37¼
1,000	‡Elite Pi. St.	¾	¾	¾
4,500	H. & B. Car.	45	42½	44
1,000	‡Hop. Ore Sp., new	30	30	30
200	Kath. Brz. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	‡Lake Tor. B.	9¼	9	9
100	‡Lakens St.	40	40	40
550	Man. El. Sup.	50	47	47
500	Mar. of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Maxim Mu.	4	3¾	3¾
3,000	‡Mid. Steel	57¼	56¾	56¾
15	‡Nat. Acme	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	N. Y. Trans.	14½	14½	14½

RAILROADS.

300	‡Rk. I., w. i.	36	35½	35½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

30	Illinois P. L.	239	238	238
20	Ohio Cit. Co.	392	391	391

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alc. O., (a p.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	‡Bar. G. & G.	2¾	2½	2½
600	Con. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Cosden G. R.	15½	13¾	15⅝
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	13	14¾	14¾
1,000	‡Elk. B. Pet.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
300	‡Federal Oil	5½	5¼	5½
300	‡Int. Petrol.	12	11⅞	11⅞
1,000	Ken. O., (a p.)	2	⅞	1
12,500	Merritt Oil C.	23½	20¾	23
2,000	Metro. Petrol.	2½	2¼	2¼
500	‡Mid-Cont. C. Oil & Util.	13¼	13¼	13¼
700	‡Midw. Oil	69	67	69
100	‡N. Y. & T. O.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	‡Ohio F. Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾
4,000	‡Okla. Oil	10	9½	10
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	11	10¾	10¾
5,000	‡Omar O. & G.	55	50	50
1,000	‡Osage-H. O.	9	8¾	8¾
3,500	Penn. Gaso.	1½	1	1
4,500	‡Rice Oil	9	8	8
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,500	Sec. P. & R.	5¼	4¾	5¼
5,500	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	‡Simclair Oil	56	55¼	56
65,000	‡Un. W. Oil	1½	1	1
800	‡Utah Petrol. Co., (a pr.)	35	30	30
500	Wm. G. & O.	1	⅞	⅞
8,500	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡W. E. O. & G.	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Alaska Juneau Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,800	Alaska Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Alaska Std.	31	31	31
15,000	‡Am. Comstock	8	6½	6
3,200	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Ariz. Copfids.	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,500	‡Ariz. Mata.	13¼	13	13¼
12,500	Big Jim	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2,720	Big Ledge Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,800	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1	1	1
1,500	‡Booth	11	10	11
1,800	Bos. & Mon.	70	70	70
3,000	‡B'dshaw Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Butte Copper Z. v. Lctfs.	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
2,000	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼
525	Butte-N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000	‡Caledonia	69	65	67
6,300	‡Calu. & Jer.	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	Carlisle Min.	6¼	6	6
8,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	Con. Copper	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
600	‡Con.-Homestead	¼	¼	¼
300	Cres. Con. Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,600	Crystal Cop.	80	80	80
625	Dundee-Ariz. Cop., (pros.)	2	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$50,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	97	96¾	96¾
150,000	‡Beth. St. 2-yr nts.	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	‡Cos. O. 6s	107½	107¼	107¼
1,000	‡Mid. St. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
15,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	87	87	87

‡Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aet. cfts. of d.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do. pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drg. St.	10	15	10	12
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	17	85	77	83
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Am. W. Pa.	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Butt. Andson	40	57	40	57
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	18	20	19	20
Butler Chem.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Central Dry.	16	20	16	20
Can. Nat Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Emer. Motor.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Emer. Phon.	5¼	5¾	4¾	5¼
Erickson, W.	31	35	31	36
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fisk Ru. cv. pf.	105	...	103	...
Gen. Motors	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar	40	42	40	42
Do. pf.	97	98	97	98
Hupp M. Car.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Int. A. & Fuse	22	23	22	23
Inter. C. R.	11	12	11	12
Key. T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15
S. S. Kresge	12	12½	12	12¼
Lake Tor. Bl. 1st pf.	9	9½	9	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	93	100	98	100
Lima Loc.	36	38½	36	38½
L. Steel 1st pf.	85	90	85	90
Marlin A. cfts.	87	93	90	94
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	49	51	49	51
Nat. Auto.	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship	39	42	39	42
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
P. E. & Mach.	85	93	85	93
Rep. M. T.	99	70	99	100

INDUSTRIALS—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
Stand. Motors	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Sup. S. 1st pf.	90	100¼	99	100¼
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾	2
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
W.-M. A. pf.	48	52	48	52

R. I. pf. (b.) 60 71 60 71
Western Pac. 18 20 18 20

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Venture.	21	25	21	22
C. O. & G. pf.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Esmeralda	⅞	1	⅞	1
Houston Oil	13	18	17	19
Midw. Oil pf.	88	90	88	90
Mon. Oil	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
N. Y. & Oils. O.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Pierce Oil	12¼	13	12¼	13
Tuxpam Oil	60	65	60	65
Tidewater Oil. pf.	200	210	205	215
Way. O. & G.	¼	½	¼	½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	85	80	85

MINING STOCKS.

Calnova	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cashboy	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Inter. Mines	⅜	½	⅜	½
Jim Butler	75	77	74	75
Lone Lake	55	57	55	57
McKin.-Dar'h	53	55	53	55
M. Mergen	¾	1	¾	1
Mont. G. M.	30	50	30	50
Red Warrior	1	1¼	1	1¼
Sec. Thirty	12	13	12	13
Schorite Cop.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Unity G. M.	⅜	½	⅜	½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Irregularity marked the course of prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. So far as the general list was concerned, it displayed hesitating characteristics throughout the day. A number of spots of special firmness were offset by spots of particular weakness. United States Steel common was the most active stock, with nearly 40,000 shares changing hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. B. Sug.	92½	91½	92
970	Am. Can.	47	45¾	46
100	Am. C. & F.	67¼	67¼	67½
150	Am. Loco.	71¾	71	71
5,600	Am. S. & R.	103¼	101¼	103
100	Am. Woolen	51	50¾	50¾
5,800	Anac. Cop.	84½	84¼	84½
150	Bald. Loco.	54¾	53½	53½
150	Butte & Sup.	50	49¾	49¾
100	Cal. Petrol.	24	23¾	23¾
2,300	Cent. Leather	93¾	91¾	91¾
100	C. M. & St. P.	81	80¾	81
50	Chile Cop.	23½	23½	23½
150	Chino Cop.	63	62¾	62¾
200	Col. F. & I.	48¼	47¾	48¼
150	Colum. Gas	46¾	45¾	46¾
1,780	Corn Prod.	25¾	24¾	25
1,900	Crucible St'l	75¼	73¾	66
450	Cuba Cane S.	44	43¼	43¼
150	Dist. Secur.	20½	19¾	20¼
150	Erie	26¼	26	26
10	Erie 1st pf.	36¾	36¼	36¼
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	36¼	35½	35½
100	Inspira. Cop.	60¾	60¼	60¼
250	Int. Mer. M.	28½	27¾	27¾
100	Int. Paper	43¾	40¼	42
510	Kenne. Cop.	47¼	46¾	46½
50	Lack. Steel	64¾	64¼	64¼
350	Lehigh Val.	68¾	68	68¼
30	Max. Motor.	57¼	57	57
950	Mex. Petrol.	89¼	88¼	88½
200	Nat. R. & S.	95¾	95¼	95¼
50	Nevada Con.	26¼	26	26
100	N. Y. Cent.	93	94¾	94¾
300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	43¾	43	43¼
20	Ohio Cit. G.	106	106	106
100	Ont. Silver	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Pennsylvania	54½	54¼	54¼
500	Pit. Coal pr.	49¾	49¾	47¾
910	Ray Copper	30½	30⅛	30⅜
250	Reading	93¾	93	93¼
350	Rep. I. & S.	81	79¾	79¾
150	Rs. Railway	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Studebaker	102⅞	101¼	102
300	Union Pac.	135⅞	134⅝	134⅝
1,050	U. S. Ind. A.	122⅜	118¾	119⅝
530	U. S. Rub.	59¼	57½	58⅜
39,840	U. S. Steel.	110⅝	109⅜	110⅞
950	Utah Cop.	116⅜	115¾	116¼
350	Westing. El. 50%	50	50	50⅛

MINING STOCKS.

165	Do pf.	89	89	89
32	N. E. Cotton	80	80	80
205	Punta Al. Su.	34¾	33½	34½
5	Pullman	160	160	160
101	Swift	145¾	145	145½
105	Torrington	60	59	60
101	Un. Fruit	143½	143	143
267	Un. Sh. Ma.	55½	52½	53¾
79	Un. St. Ind. pf.	109¼	108	109¼
11	T. G. Plant	106	106	106

10 United Drug 1st pf. 52¾ 52¾ 52¾
600 Venture. Oil 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
30 West. Union 94½ 94¼ 94¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	81	81	81
1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	De. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
$1,000	K. F. S. 6s	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
3,000	N. P. Terl. 5s	100	100	100
3,000	New Riv. 5s	82	82	82
3,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship. pf.	95	95	95
510	Booth Fish.	76	75	75
51	B. Fish. pf.	91¾	91	91¼
100	Cudahy	112	112	112
49	Com. Edison	135	135	135
3	Dia. Match.	123	123	123
90	H., S. & M.	81¼	81	81
105	Hartman	70	70	70
195	Lindsay	21¼	21	21¼
3	Nat. Carbon	315	315	315
390	Prest-O-Lite	130	130	131½
30	Pub. Serv.	107	106¾	107

Bonds.

$5,000	Booth F. 6s	93	93	93
1,000	C. C. Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	C. Edi. 1st 5s	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rys. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	Am. G., N. J.	120	120	120
145	Elec. Stor.	65	64¼	64¼
60	Gen. Asp. pf	64	64	64
1,395	Lake S. Cp.	21¼	21	21¼
10	Leh. Nav.	82	82	82
83	Leh. Valley	68¾	68¾	68¾
200	Leh. Val. T.	26	26	26
294	Pennsylv'a.	54¼	54	54¼

Bonds.

$1,000	El. & Peo. 4s.	83	83	83
2,000	K. T. 1st 6s.	97¾	97¾	98
5,000	Har. El. 6s.	103½	103½	103½
2,000	L. T. R. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼
3,000	N. Y. P. & N. 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Nor. C. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sew. P.	18½	18½	18½
40	Am. W. G. M.	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	Do pf.	108	108	108
1,050	Mason Val.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
30	Crucible	66	66	66
35	Col. Gas	46¼	46	46
100	Corri Prod.	25¼	25¼	25¼
27,100	Cable Con.	9c.	7c.	9c.
2,750	Gold Bar.	32c.	32c.	32c.
12	Ind. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Do pf.	16	16	16
20	Lone S. Gas.	96¾	96	96¾
50	Lab. L. & S.	64½	64½	65
75	M. L. & H.	65	65	65¼
15	Natl. F. P.	7	7	7
35	Mohawk	86	85¾	85¾
25	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
205	North Butte	23	22¾	22¾
1,065	Osceola	93¼	93	93
2,275	Pond Creek	21¼	20	21¼
15	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
348	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Shan. & Ariz.	14	14	14
260	South Lake	4½	4⅜	4½
230	St. Mary's L'd.	88¼	87¼	88¼
200	Sup. & Bost.	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Tamarack	57½	57½	57½
50	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
23	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	U. S. Smelt.	62¼	61¼	61¼
294	Do pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾
125	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
80	Utah Con.	19½	19	19
100	Utah Copper	116¼	116¼	116¼
440	Utah Metal	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
75	Wolverine	45¼	45¼	45¼

Railroads.

172	25 Northern Ry.	101	101	101
9	Ver. & Mass.	103½	103½	103½
15	W. E. St. pf.	71	71	71

Miscellaneous.

2	32 N. E. Cotton	80	80	80
11	205 Punta Al. Su.	34¾	33½	34½
118	5 Pullman	160	160	160
50¾	101 Swift	145¾	145	145½
96	105 Torrington	60	59	60
96	101 Un. Fruit	143½	143	143
103¾	267 Un. Sh. Ma.	55½	52½	53¾
68	79 Un. St. Ind. pf.	109¼	108	109¼
88	11 T. G. Plant	106	106	106
204	10 United Drug 1st pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
88¼	600 Venture. Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
10¼	30 West. Union	94½	94¼	94¾
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $12,392,071.74,) market value		$12,392,071.74
Private securities, (book value, $23,062,057.31,) market value		23,062,057.31
Real estate owned		3,848,734.71
Mortgages owned		2,940,042.77
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		212,485.67
Loans and discounts secured by other collaterals		60,126,591.23
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		14,851,876.13
Overdrafts		72,681.19
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$30,542,765.23	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	8,317,250.05	
		38,860,024.28
Specie		13,357,611.43
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		973,215.00
Federal Reserve notes		304,045.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$580,966.72	
Other cash items	447.52	
		581,414.24
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		22,559,168.44
Other assets, viz.:		
Treasurer's account	$296,630.07	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	923,338.31	
Foreign exchange	22,750,759.54	
		23,896,727.92
Total		$225,991,215.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$9,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,433,236.69	
		10,433,236.69
Surplus on book values, $10,433,236.69.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$3,375,025.81	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	45,075.47	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	18,127,241.15	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	2,365.55	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	58,200.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	44,848.96	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	105,919,293.03	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	24,779,968.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,179,087.05	
Other certificates of deposit	3,656,040.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	5,753.79	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	804.04	
Certified checks	2,288,847.35	
Unpaid dividends	67,652.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	27,546,533.63	
Total deposits		189,174,248.36
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		22,559,168.44
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$101,681.09	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	661,119.41	
Estimated unearned discounts	121,703.07	
		884,503.57
Total		$225,991,215.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $7,669,726.32;) market value		$7,669,726.32
Private securities, (book value, $11,700,268.61) market value		11,450,268.61
Real estate owned		2,448,902.26
Mortgages owned		1,212,509.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		143,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		45,709,435.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,246,709.89
Overdrafts		4,089.01
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$14,801,889.76	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	773,001.48	
		15,574,891.24
Specie		7,113,492.09
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		$37,448.00
Federal Reserve notes		22,000.00
Cash items		8,532.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Advanced to trusts	$57,486.20	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	898,912.75	
		956,398.95
Total		$85,588,887.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,249,810.43	
		5,749,810.43
Surplus on book values, $5,999,810.43.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,966,805.23	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	4,562,266.56	
Deposits by the State of New York	340,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	19,676.76	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	63,980,461.69	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,945,195.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,158,878.81	
Other certificates of deposit	1,582,165.70	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	101,844.94	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,970,983.42	
Total deposits		$86,207,880.47
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Dividend declared payable April 1, 1917	$120,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses	103,423.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	378,345.17	
Estimated unearned discounts	27,475.25	
		629,243.92
Total		$85,588,887.92

ANNOUNCE YOUR LOSS.

Keeping quiet about your loss is not the way to recovery. The New York Times is read by thousands of honest people who may find what you have lost. Let them know your whereabouts. Telephone 1600 Beekman.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,

16 Wall St., New York City, at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $11,067,712.77;) market value		$11,733,807.31
Private securities, (book value, $23,923,146.36;) market value		24,896,396.75
Real estate owned:		
Office building	$4,286,634.07	
Less sinking fund	255,955.54	
		4,130,648.25
Mortgages owned		1,671,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		$42,488.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collaterals		149,150,267.95
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		21,287,462.43
Overdrafts		1,452.01
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$13,097,129.69	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	4,477,770.32	
		17,174,910.01
Specie		19,583,532.34
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,360,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		8,131,347.69
Customers' liability on acceptances	$18,168,357.51	
Less anticipated	66,773.05	
		18,072,584.46
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$1,505,367.64	
Accounts receivable	1,094,295.30	
		2,599,662.94
Total		$220,086,039.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$10,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	7,064,946.61	
		17,064,946.61
Surplus on book values, $11,935,152.50.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$7,027,588.75	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	24,006,882.70	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,149.64	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,225,701.09	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	20,405.67	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	132,351,073.15	
Time deposits, certificates of deposit	14,058,558.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,577,347.15	
Other certificates of deposit	829,422.80	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,136,236.91	
Certified checks	1,729,219.19	
Unpaid dividends	370.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	63,989,700.20	
		243,917,364.40
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	$18,168,357.51	
Less anticipated	66,773.05	
		18,101,584.46
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$218,151.65	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	701,267.51	
		919,419.16
Total		$290,086,059.72

Fidelity Trust Company

Chambers & Hudson Sts., New York City.

Condensed Statement on Feb. 28, 1917.

ASSETS.

Investments	$3,197,789.42
Loans & Bills Purchased	6,940,256.17
Interest Accrued Receivable	45,876.07
Furniture & Fixtures	3,004.85
Foreign Acceptances	49,999.98
Exchanges for Clearing House	669,674.53
Cash on Hand and in Banks	4,539,795.23
	$15,446,396.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	239,287.04
Estimated Unearned Discounts	50,000.00
Reserved for Taxes, etc.	20,794.72
Interest Accrued Payable	43,266.99
Foreign Acceptances	49,999.98
DEPOSITS	13,043,047.52
	$15,446,396.25

OFFICERS

Samuel S. Conover	President
John W. Nix	Vice-President
George Henry Sargent	Vice-President
Andrew H. Mars	Secretary
Stephen L. Viele	Asst. Secretary
Arthur W. Mellen	Asst. Secretary & Trust Officer
E. Tilden Mattox	Asst. to President

TO THE HOLDERS OF SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

First Lien 15-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due May 1, 1926.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article IV. of the Indenture, dated May 1, 1911, securing the above bonds that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, March 22nd, 1917, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 102% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of Fifty-three Thousand, one hundred and fifty-eight Dollars and thirteen cents ($53,158.13). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the Trust Department. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Charles H. Sabin, President.
Dated, New York, March 6, 1917.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 5% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 24, 1917.
JAS. A. WARTERS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Three Hundred at Nyw York Central Terminals Demand More Pay.

Three hundred freight handlers of the New York Central Railroad working at the Thirty-third Street yards and docks and the Forty-second and Sixtieth Street piers struck yesterday afternoon and almost paralyzed the railroad's freight business on the west side of Manhattan. The men demanded an increase in pay from 22½ cents to 25 cents an hour. They are not members of the Longshoremen's Union.

In the freight held up by the strike are 300 automobiles, consigned to the Government of France. Many of the strikers are Austrians.

It was reported that the railroad company would put strike breakers at work this morning. Leaders of the strikers retaliated by saying that 800 additional freight handlers in other New York Central yards would join them today.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange
Travelers' Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers
LONDON
15 Cockspur Street, S. W.
26 Old Broad Street E. C.
PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann
BERLIN
56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

CHARTERED 1864.

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Ave. at 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

5 1/2 %
Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

BEGIN NOW

The Franklin Society by reason of the careful restrictions in the Banking Law, the effective supervision of the Banking Department, and the competent conduct of its business for so many years, is a safe place for your money.
Open a savings share account with $1, or more. Write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row (Est. 1885) New York City

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $102,975.) market value		$100,590.00
Private securities, (book value, $2,685,475.01.) market value		2,513,367.50
Real estate owned		695,380.64
Mortgages owned		2,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		13,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		274,300.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,025,404.16
Overdrafts		74.01
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$286,046.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	39,840.68	
		325,890.68
Specie		420,227.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		169,558.00
Federal Reserve notes		19,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$229,758.85	
Other cash items	14,067.70	
		243,826.55
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		43,138.67
Total		$5,806,861.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus on market values	350,000.00
Surplus on book values, $446,613.52.	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	$150,703.88
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	20,008.50
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	4,775,089.72
Demand certificates of deposit	79,847.14
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	9,793.46
Certified checks	58,259.53
Total deposits	5,093,692.03
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgage on real estate owned	$194,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,240.00
Estimated unearned discounts	7,000.00
	213,240.00
Total	$5,806,861.71

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion.*

CLOAKINGS.—Fall jobs Lymansville or American pebble cheviots, other plain cloths, also plushes. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 19th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's Fall coats; call with samples between 4 and 6 all week. 19-21 West 24th, 2d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber ready to place large stock orders; bring samples. Fourth floor, 48-54 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Newest styles; orders given if snappy models. See Mr. Mazzoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles. 38 West 25th, 1st floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are open to buy big quantity of three-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Curley Waist Mfg. Co., 143 Greene St.

DRESSES.—Wanted, contractors making better grade of cotton dresses. Call, with samples, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

DRESSES.—Boston jobber placing orders on children's, infants' wash dresses. 54 West 21st.

PLUSH.—Open to buy large quantity of plush. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 26th.

PLUSH.—We pay spot cash for sequinette; other kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POPLINS wanted; 36-inch Parker, Wilder & Co., 1053, colors apple green, gold, Copenhagen, for cash. Chelsea 3709.

POPLINS wanted, all shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

POPLINS.—Open to buy 50 pieces navy and black. Mad. Sq. 1263.

POPLIN—Black, tan, and Copenhagen. Madison Square 3149.

RUCHING MACHINES, 4 or 6 needle, wanted. Call Madison Square 2257, 9 to 10 A. M.

SERGES.—4-06 French serge wanted. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILK.—Will buy large quantity fancy taffeta and Wellington Woolen Co., 1,193 B'way, Room 512, 9 to 10 A. M.

SILKS. — Ray liberally silks, any quantity; also remnants yard and over. T 77 Times.

VELOURS.—Manufacturer will buy high colors, wool velours; cash. 2180 Madison Sq.

VELOURS.—American 15,005, gold, wanted at the price. Stuyvesant 5940.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3665 serge; Bennett. Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN 21308 mixture and lymansville, cheviots, at opening prices. 2117 Mad. Sq.

BOLIVIA.—Holden Leonard bolivia in all shades for sale. Telephone Farragut 3334.

COATS.—All wool F. & M. cloth in the best leading shades at $3.50. Call and see this wonder besides others. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, Suits, and Sport Coats.—Very cheap; must be closed out immediately; now working on Fall lines. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—We have all-wool sport coats for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 107 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, $6.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—250 plush coats; will sacrifice below cost. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 American poplin coats at $5.50; 150 suits at $6.75. Atlas Cloak Co., 32 East Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—American woolen poplin coats, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Job to close out below cost. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

CREPE METEORS.—Silk and wool poplins, satins; all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Sennot, 334 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 9890.

DRESSES.—Silk, taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteors in stock, to close out at very low price. Aster Costume Co., 129 W. 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silks and serge dresses to close out; also discarded samples. Waldorf Dress House, 38-40 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, silk and serge; Spring merchandise close out. Phil Levenson, 39 W. 32d.

GUNNIBURLS. — Poplins, Poiret twills, serges, etc., all colors at low prices. Farragut 2368.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

JERSEY CLOTH, all wool, best quality in all shades, immediate delivery. Samson-Mendelsohn Co., 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PIECE GOODS to close: Amoskeag 6301, French serge, 54 wool, 7/8 M. Jap, corduroy, granite cloth, batistes. Spring 2330.

PIECE GOODS.—Striped taffetas and plaids for immediate delivery. Suit and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin, taffetas, Georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 8445-8446.

POPLIN.—Navy Susquehanna silk poplin; low price. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 138 Madison Av.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr, 8851. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,193 B'way.

SERGES.—American; 09050; navies and black at $1.07½; U. S. 235 navies and blacks, $1.40 net; silk poplin, four blacks, two navies, at the right price; Susquehanna flowered poplin, 87½ cents regular. Phone Madison Square 448.

SERGE.—Botany No. 11,433, 20 pieces navy, $1.87½. Telephone Mad. Sq. 10280.

SHIRTINGS.—Silk mixed; immediate delivery; sport tussahs for dress trade; printed fine muslins. Russell Mills, 529-531 4th Av.

SILK SHIRTS, worn, repaired like new, 75c.; no worn parts detected. N. Y. Shirt Repairing Exchange, 170 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1806 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Spring fasteners for export; immediate delivery; bulk or carded; or your own cards if desired. Spring 9539.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Stuyvesant 1696.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; $8.50 to $16, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to handle a popular priced line of ladies' suits covering Middle West; also one for Southern States; commission basis. K 901 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4¼@4½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 4¼@4½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Prices are steadily growing firmer in the local gray goods market. Not only are the mills in several cases demanding more for the far-away deliveries than they got earlier in the week, but there is an apparent lack of willingness to sell as far ahead as has been done recently. Yesterday sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for spot shipment at 7⅛ cents, while this construction also sold for July-September delivery at 7¼ cents. March sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were put through at 6 9-16 cents, a gain of a sixteenth for the day. On 39-inch 68-72s March business was done at 8½ cents. Odd counts of printcloths also sold well to the general converting trade, the latter now being in the market alone with the bleachers and printers. Not a great deal was said about coarse goods business. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅛c	37-inch, 64-60s	7⅛

*Asked.

***

Exporters Are More Cheerful.

The burden of war has rested pretty heavily on exporters of cotton goods in this market for some time, but a little of it has apparently been lifted by the capture of the Cuban rebel, General Gomez. It was thought here yesterday that this would bring the fighting on the island to a speedy end and restore business to its former channels. Not only has much business remained unplaced because of the trouble, but many cancellations and requests to hold up shipments indefinitely have been received. It was said in one quarter that no Cuban buyers of importance are in the market now, which is a time when there would be a couple of dozen or more under normal conditions. The European shipping situation has put a stranglehold on exports to the Scandinavian countries, but in spite of this one of the big export concerns has received two cablegrams in the last forty-eight hours ordering good-sized quantities of merchandise, especially underwear.

***

Bright Prospects for Neckwear.

The women's neckwear manufacturers are not only enjoying a good business at present, but they see very bright prospects ahead. The innovation that was made in going in for colors is one, according to manufacturers, that has done a good deal toward establishing neckwear in a commanding position. The style tendency, it is said, is still in the direction of large collar effects, and even though the Fall is usually a quiet period for the trade, there are indications that point to the demand going well over into that season.

***

Vogue on Suits Now Established.

There remains no further doubt in the minds of those in the women's garment trade that suits are firmly established for the Spring season. Coats are practically at a standstill. The dress manufacturers are now up against the same situation that developed last Fall for the suit makers. They made preparations for a large demand that has proved below normal. While it is extremely doubtful that much will now be doing in coats before the Fall business starts, the dress division of the trade expects to see some demand arise for their goods later in the season.

***

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market opened the week on Spring realings at lower prices, and, in the absence of buyers, quotations have lost some additional ground. There are indications, however, that a reaction may come at any moment. Sales for the week amounted to 3,000 bales, with stocks unchanged at 10,000. The Canton market is reported quiet but steady, with some European buying. Cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city say that the Shanghai market has advanced 3 to 4 per Cent. on steam filatures, as well as on tsatlees. Tussahs continue active at the record price reached in the last advance. The Italian market is hampered by sharp fluctuations in exchange and insurance rates. The drop at Yokohama has upset the local market, where prices are irregular. More buying is reported, however, and an upturn may come at any time.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, kimonos, silk waists, neckwear, dress shirts; 1,140 B'way.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 28th.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goodman, Wallach & Helber; A. F. Steiber, millinery; Manuel Rogers.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Smith, notions; Imperial.

BANGOR, Me.—S. A. Moran & Co.; Mrs. S. A. Moran, millinery; Continental.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—H. A. Lilly & Co.; H. A. Lilly, men's, women's furn. goods; F. H. Early, dry goods; Grand.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss S. O'Brien, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.; Prince George.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. S. Addison, silk waists; 15 East 26th St.

BOSTON—American D. G. Co.; W. Frank, blankets, knit goods; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—J. Reiner, infants', children's wash dresses; 54 West 21st.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; F. H. Tucker, linens; 103 Franklin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

BURLINGTON, Wis.—Burlington Blanket Co., Inc.—Mr. Rasch, blankets; 200 8th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; Mr. Millett, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Archer Av. Bargain Store; C. Miller, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, negligees, muslin underwear, basement; 18 East 22d St.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. J. Hibbs, shoes; A. H. Biehler, shoes; G. W. Micland, men's hats; C. W. Lafflewell, clothing; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. A. Dawson, linens; 115 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Liebman Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Latham.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Greenblatt, cloaks, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Scott, women's underwear, infants' wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. Davies, dress goods; G. Busch, wash goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Mail Order House; W. O. Rosenthal, children's dresses, infants' coats, bonnets; 368 6th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Style Shop; Mrs. M. G. Robb, art gift novelties; Park Av.

CINCINNATI—W. Stacey Co.; W. Stacey, furniture; Wallick.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehouse, house furnishing goods; 37 West 26th St.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Mrs. G. G. Humphreys, misses' garments; 1,140 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; M. J. Rogers, Oriental rugs; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. D. Keyes, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, women's, children's Fall coats; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Son; A. R. Willaur, toys, housefurn. goods; 41 Union Square.

DES MOINES—S. Hlatchky & Co.; S. H. Hlotchky, furs, goods; Breslin.

DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; H. A. Metcalfe, coats, suits, dresses; 368 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, men's hats; Navarre, 8 Washington Sq.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, coats; suits; Miss Kelly, dresses; 118 West 23d.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; M. B. Hand, furniture; 41 Union Square.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Judson & Rogers; A. N. Rogers, men's clothing; Arlington.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Eddie N. Midyette, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.

HAMILTON, Ohio.—Mathes Schnyen Co.; C. Schnyen, dry goods; 1,140 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—E. Fox & Co.; W. E. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 352 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; C. F. Haynes, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.; Hermitage.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, ladies' gloves, 404 4th Av.; Hermitage.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 213 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—M. Siegel Co.; Miss M. A. Chappell, millinery; 200 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; B. C. Wolper, novelty Spring waists; 27 West 24th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. Pund, carpets; 256 Church.

MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; J. S. Fein, woolens; Woodstock.

MILWAUKEE—A. E. Brown & Co.; E. F. Bretz, women's ready-to-wear; Longacre.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, waists, dresses, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Arcade Garment Shop; A. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way; Aberdeen.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, Mrs. N. A. Wilser, coats, suits; 200 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. Karageshian, Oriental rugs; 1,170 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—G. Jacobson Clothing Co.; M. G. Jacobson, clothing, hats; 880 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Thompson & Co.; Mrs. K. D. Miller, dressmaking; New Strand.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; G. W. Beckett, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—M. Ripps Co.; M. Ripps, dry goods; St. Denis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shaftenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss E. R. McCabe, laces, vellings; 404 4th Av.

OLEAN, N. Y.—Boston Store Co.; C. L. Coburn, ready-to-wear; New Strand.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Krauss Co., Ltd.; W. Rosenstein, men's, boys' furnishings; 45 Leonard.

OXFORD, N. C.—John & Son; C. Cohn, children's dresses, middy blouse waists, wedding dresses; 370 5th Av.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. S. Rutland, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Fisher, trimmings; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Campbells; J. C. Johnson, domestics, 1,230 Broadway; Wallick.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Smyrand Bros.; P. F. Shields, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; H. H. Bucklin, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; L. H. Briggs, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gore; Mrs. Stiefel, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; A. Rosenthal, men's shirts, hats; 35 E. 28th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Rollette, wash goods; 404 4th Av.

ROME, Ga.—Lanham & Sons Co.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, suits, clothing; Herald Square.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Ames-Harris-Neville Co.; L. W. Harris, piece goods; 43 Leonard.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Silver & Brother; I. Silver, ready-to-wear; 15 East 20th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer, Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Hamm, catalogue suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo

COTTON TRADE DULL

Prices Ease Off on Scattering Liquidation, Closing 1 Point Higher ot 9 Lower.

The cotton market yesterday was dull, and prices eased off under scattering liquidation. The market opened steady at a decline of 6 points to an advance of 1 point, and stiffened up a little right after the call on a little Liverpool buying. There was some covering which helped to send prices 3 or 4 points above Wednesday's close, but there appeared to be scant support, however, and the market soon turned easier, reaching the lowest level of the day during the afternoon. May contracts sold off from 17.89 to 17.40 and closed at 17.46, with the general list closing steady, net 1 point higher to 9 points lower.

It appears that since the mills bought enough spot cotton to last them for a while, there has been a slackening of demand. This situation has been taken advantage of by people who think present prices too high, and they have been persistent sellers. As a result, a considerable short interest has been built up.

Following were the quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
March	17.91	17.95	17.85	17.90*	17.95
April				17.55*	17.60
May	17.52	17.59	17.40	17.46@17.47	17.55
June				17.47*	17.55
July	17.36	17.45	17.29	17.34@17.36	17.42
August	17.20	17.29	17.20	17.19@17.21	17.27
Sept.				16.72*	16.78
Oct.	16.60	16.69	16.56	16.61@16.63	16.63
Dec.	16.70	16.79	16.70	16.72@16.73	16.71
Jan.	16.81	16.81	16.17	16.76*	16.75

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower at 17.80c for middling upland. Southern spot markets: Galveston, 17.90c; Memphis, 17.75c; Houston, 17.65c; New Orleans, 17.38c; Savannah, nominal, 18¼c; Augusta, 18.25c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as dull; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 4,000; imports 3,000, all American; middling upland 11.96d. Futures opened quiet, 3 points lower. Closed quiet, at a net decline of 3 points to an advance of 1 point. March-April, 11.43d; May-June, 11.24d; July-August, 11.16d; October-November, 10.47d; January-February, 10.29d.

Manchester: Yarns dull; cloths buyers hold off.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 7,121 bales, as compared with 10,964 last year. Stocks total 1,253,414 bales. Exports for the day were 9,447 bales, making 4,146,005 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The Government report on the reserve of wheat on the farms, published after the close of the market, confirmed the recent private reports and was considered bullish. The figures given showed reserves of 101,445,000 bushels, as compared with 114,445,000 last year and a five-year average of 104,367,000. The trade was rather inclined to anticipate a bullish showing, and after a pandemic of bearish prices it ruled firm, closing with net gains of 1¼ to 1½c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter was quoted at $2.18¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.27¾; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $2.23, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	185¾	185¾	185¾	187¼	1.11¾
July	159	156½	159	157¾	1.09¾
September	147	144¾	147	145¾	

CORN.

The corn market developed strength after an early reaction, and at the close was 1 to 1¾c. net higher. The Government report on farm reserves was looked upon as bullish. The amount on the farms was given at 780,414,000 bushels, compared with 1,116,559,000 last year and the five-year average of 1,017,360,000. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.32¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.07¾	75
July	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06	1.06¾	75¾
September	1.07	1.05¾	1.07	1.06	

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer in sympathy with corn and on covering. The farm reserves amounted to 393,960,000 bushels, and compared with 506,148,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted 2 to 2½c. over; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 74½@75c.; fancy clipped, 79@ 81c.; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	56¾	55¾	56¾	59¾	43¾
July	57¾	56¾	57¾	59¾	41¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products regained part of Wednesday's decline due to firmness in the hog position. Trading, however, was not particularly active, and there was more or less profit taking on the bulges, which was taken to indicate that the technical position of the market is still rather weak. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000; estimated for Friday, 30,000; Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	10.90	10.77	10.82	$10.97	$11.00
July	10.85	10.75	10.77	10.92	11.00
Ribs—					
May	11.32	11.27	11.27	11.50	12.07
July	11.60	11.47	11.47	11.60	12.20
Pork—					
May	32.25	32.00	32.15	33.00	22.70
July	32.50	32.35	32.40	32.45	22.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was somewhat feverish, but on the whole the undertone was steadier and final prices were up to 14 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 22,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot			12.25		12.20
March	12.40	12.40	12.41@12.45		12.28
April	12.44	12.44	12.42@12.45		12.30
May	12.47	12.47	12.46@12.49		12.33
June			12.47@12.50		12.32
July	12.51	12.40	12.49@12.50		12.34
August	12.50	12.40	12.46@12.50		12.34
September	12.49	12.37	12.48@12.50		12.36
October	12.91	12.82	12.86@12.90		12.76

COFFEE.

There was a steadier tone in the market for coffee futures here yesterday, with May contracts selling up from 7.38c to 7.43c and July from 7.63c to 7.72c. The close was at practically the top points, showing a net advance of 9 to 7 points. Sales were estimated at 42,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March			7.36@7.31	7.37
April			7.35@7.36	7.39
May	7.41	7.34	7.42@7.43	7.35
June			7.48@7.50	7.43
July	7.66	7.59	7.62@7.64	7.50
August			7.62@7.64	7.57
September	7.72	7.63	7.70@7.72	7.64
October	7.79	7.69	7.77@7.77	7.70
November			7.76@7.83	7.74
December	7.87	7.78	7.85@7.86	7.70
January	7.94	7.84	7.90@7.92	7.84
February			7.95@7.97	7.89

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened weak and 12 to 18 points lower on bids, due to easier news from the Cuban situation. The Cuban political situation showed decided improvement. There was a sharp rally later in the day, however, on renewed support by the leading Cuban interest and values regained some of the early loss. At the close the market acted heavy, closing figures showing net losses of 9 to 11 points, with sales of 11,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	4.60	4.85	4.83@4.85	
April	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.45
May	4.47	4.38	4.43@4.44	4.50
June	4.52	4.50	4.48@4.47	4.51
July	4.55	4.47	4.48@4.49	4.53
August			4.48@4.49	4.48
September	4.54	4.53	4.49@4.54	4.61
October			4.41@4.43	4.50
November	4.39	4.38	4.32@4.36	4.40
December			4.32@4.36	4.40

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.00 to 8.00c for fine granulated.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 24, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 26, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Forty-four corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,623,100. They include:

Cleveland Brass and Copper Mills, Inc., Millbrook, brass, copper, other metals; their products; refine, explore, quarry, smelt; refine, 10,000 shares, $100 each; 10,000 shares no par value, working capital $1,050,000, (tax paid $1,000;) H. S. Gould, E. F. Brusstar, H. H. Moore, S. Fosten. Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland Ohio.

Hall & McChesney Co., Inc., Syracuse, publishing, book binding, stationery, $100,000; G. H. Bond, G. A. and F. H. McChesney, Syracuse.

The East Coast Cereal Co., Inc., exportation, importation merchandise, $100,000; J. W. A. Davies, S. Beaver, T. E. Van Bonkerek, 412 Produce Exchange Building.

Genesee Provision Co., Inc., Rochester, provisions, $50,000; E. C. O'Brien, L. G. and H. L. Marsh, 37 Front St., Rochester.

United Auto Dealers Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, machines, $50,000; C. Bonano Campania, Andrew Miro, Jersey City.

Mack Body Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in carriages, buggies, coaches &c., $125,000; Edward McLaughlin, Lillian E. McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Camden.

Krause & Viz, Inc, Bogota, electrical engineers and contractors, $10,000; Charles Krause, Hackensack; George Viz, Jr., Bogota; Louis Dinen, Dumont, N. J.

Nutley Development Co., Inc., Nutley, real estate, $4,000; Abraham Ginsburg, Sali Pignataro, Nutley; John A. Matthews, Newark.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.—

	1917.	Increase.
4th week February	$225,511	*$64,418
Month of February	1,065,175	*189,089
July 1-Feb. 28	11,046,636	*981,608

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.—

3d week February	39,284	*$3,284
4th week February	35,100	372
Month of February	56,500	*2,257
Jan. 1-Feb. 28	181,200	*25,628

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

4th week February	28,198	*$4,051
Month of February	79,444	*11,549

DULUTH & NASHVILLE—

4th week February	1,417,215	57,501
Month of February	5,280,020	282,304
Jan. 1-Feb. 28	11,236,262	1,197,402

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week February	90,272	*872
Month of February	403,943	14,307
Jan. 1-Feb. 28	985,149	76,262

*Decrease.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$2,826,524	2,818,631	2,258,472
Net	850,282	1,041,245	748,096
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	265,497	374,995	53,183

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

Gross	89,421	$4,847	75,476
Net after tax.	1,077	16,018	4,965

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE for January—

Gross	1,486,515	1,751,009	1,195,471
Net after tax.	419,790	640,961	276,876
Chicago Division—			
Gross	1,054,783	924,202	715,665
Net after tax.	356,862	288,788	109,488

RUTLAND RAILROAD for January—

Gross	$238,152	$277,850	342,623
Net after tax.	62,270	47,400	26,943

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of November and five months compares as follows:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
T'l rcts. f'm op'ns	$5,606,725	$4,640,756	$1,046,969
Exp. privileges.	2,784,410	2,350,854	434,056
T'l trans. rev.	2,012,870	2,290,402	612,012
Non-trans. rev.	209,520	209,702	*895
T'l oper. rev.	3,211,172	2,599,104	612,017
T'l oper. exp.	3,037,942	2,218,217	818,831
Net oper. rev.	174,979	380,933	*205,814
Taxes	44,239	45,619	670
Oper. income	129,507	336,833	*205,826
Int. & rents			
Net income			

Five months—

T'l rcts. f'm op'ns	$15,895,895	22,790,205	5,019,190
Exp. privileges.	18,774,379	11,494,923	2,279,356
T'l trans. rev.	14,041,116	11,801,282	2,739,833
Non-trans. rev.	1,322,477	1,185,866	136,590
T'l oper. rev.	15,363,593	12,987,148	2,376,423
T'l oper. exp.	14,248,346	10,664,986	3,583,460
Net op. rev.	1,115,246	1,622,232	*506,985
Taxes	231,980	310,455	45,465
Oper. income	877,266	1,311,776	*825,520
Mile., st. roads	71,210.27	71,206.96	3.31
Mile., oth. lines	2,295.78	2,433.98	*138.20

*Decrease.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 190; Morris Levine against Emma D. Tourney et al., action to declare lien; attorneys, Cass & Apfel.

91ST ST, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 17.10x100.5; Norton Realty Co., Inc., against Man-Onx Estate Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Douglas, Armitage & McCann.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, 2,463; James J. Morgan against Report on Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Brown, Jr.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 83 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x100; Leon & Trust Co., as trustees, against H. U. Singhi Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Bolston & Horan.

LOTS 45 and 46, map of Morris Park, 24th Ward; Lizzie W. Robbe against Carolina Viscotti, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

MORRIS AV, n w cor of 151st St, 70.5x58.0; Caroline S. Fellowes against Giuseppe Fusco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Anderson, Iselin & Anderson.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 24; Samuel Sidoroff against Bernard Trusch et al., Nov. 9, 1916.....$78

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 78.11x200; Max J. Kramer loans Braddon Amusement Corp., to erect a roof garden on present building; payments.....$5,000

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 25, 1916; that all persons claiming damages for the loss of said tug are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX HOCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 540, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons who so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Parnon House, a six-story elevator apartment which one of the pioneers in the Hight Bridge Park section of Washington Heights, figured in a $225,000 trade yesterday.

The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, was sold by the Minaret Building Company, Walter McMorrow, President, to Frederick Brown, an operator, who has figured prominently in several trades during the last week.

In part payment the buyer gave a plot 100 by 92 feet located on the west side of Valentine Avenue between 196th and 197th Streets in the Bronx. Sharp & Co. negotiated the trade.

Another Deal on Water Street.

George R. Read & Co. sold for John F. H. Demarest of Nyack, N. Y., the five-story loft building, 233 Water Street, between Beekman Street and Peck Slip, on a lot 16.8 by 73.11 by irregular. The purchaser, Valentine Lynch & Co., builders and contractors, will occupy part of the building, when alterations are completed.

Four Parcels in Insurance Deal Resold.

Four of the seven parcels acquired by Robert M. Catts from the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, the proceeds of which were used by the latter to buy the Bowles Brothers Building, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, have been resold. They are the ten-story loft structure at 28 West Fifteenth Street, the dwelling at 20 West Ninety-first Street, the dwelling at 302 East 117th Street, sold to Marcus L. Osk, and the dwelling at 63 West Ninety-fifth Street, sold to Ennis & Sinnott, who resold it to Marcus L. Osk, and who also has effected a resale.

Columbia University Club Option.

The option given by the officers of the Columbia University Club last November to C. W. Buckham, representing a syndicate, to purchase the club property at 18 Gramercy Park, southwest corner of Irving Place, has been extended to April 1. If proper financial arrangements can be made the site will be improved with a tall studio apartment house. The plot is 40 by 134 feet. Late in May or early in June the Columbia University Club will move to its new home, the Hotel Renaissance, at 4 to 14 West Forty-third Street, after extensive alterations to the building.

Earlton Apartment Hotel Lease Sold.

Daniel P. Ritchey and Charles E. Gehring have sold for the Earlton Corporation, W. R. Senter, President, lease, furnishings, and stock of the Earlton Apartment Hotel, 118 West Seventy-second Street, and secured extensions on the lease from Edward W. Browning, owner.

The purchasers are Harry and Albert Bochman, who recently disposed of their interests in the Hotels Lynnhaven and Lorraine of Norfolk, Va.

Greenwich Village Deal.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Stevenson Taylor the three-story and basement dwelling at Van Vleas Place to the Congregation Darech Amuno, which will improve the site with a new synagogue. The Congregation Darech Amuno has been compelled to abandon its property at 218 West Fourth Street on account of the new Seventh Avenue subway.

Boys' Home Buys Site in East Harlem

The New York Home for Homeless Boys has purchased the three three-story and basement private dwellings 443, 445, and 447 East 123d Street. The home, which was established about fifteen years ago, occupies the adjoining dwelling, 441, under a lease, and the property just acquired will be remodeled and connected with the present quarters.

Investor Buys Chambers Street Loft.

William Bonnell purchased from Jacob Erlich for investment 192 and 194 Chambers Street, a five-story loft building. Inquiry on the plot, 40 by 100, by George R. Read & Co. negotiated the transaction for the sellers, who purchased the property at a voluntary auction sale for $59,500.

Tenement Buyers.

Augusta Lescowitz purchased for investment, paying all cash, 279 Monroe Street, a five-story, new-law tenement on a lot 25 by 100. B. Elliot Burston negotiated the sale.

Max Miller purchased for investment, from Mrs. T. Lowenthal 100 and 111 East 126th Street, two five-story tenements, each occupying a lot 20 by 100. This is the first transfer of the property in twenty years. Alfred Heinich and O. G. Mauss negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The two and a half-story frame residence at 2,482 Elm Place, 25 by 100, has been sold by the Lee Farrington Realty Company, through H. A. Douglas & Co., to a buyer for occupancy.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company has sold to Frederick W. French the lot 25 by 106, on the east side of Nelson Avenue, 150 feet south of the corner of McCombs Road. Irving L. Goldberg was the broker.

The five-story apartment house at 742 East 176th Street, 50 by 190, has been sold by the Harboin Realty Company, through Lauter-Locles, Inc. The latter have also sold for Lena Knaus the dwelling and garage at 2,973 Decatur Avenue, 37 by 110.

Richard Dickson was the broker in the sale of the four-story flat at 1,008 Brook Avenue for Lena Steinthal.

The Carey Construction Company, purchased from T. Roth and M. J. Klein 1,374 and 1,378 College Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyers gave a plot 80 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and Mount Hope Place. A. J. Madden negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

M. McKinnon, Jr., has sold the property of 474 and 476 Seventy-fifth Street for J. Ernest to an investor.

The Triangle Holding Company, Louis Gold, President, has purchased thirty-four and one-half lots from Wood, Harmon & Co. in their Midwood Manor property, located as follows: Six lots on the west side of East Eighth Street, 220 feet north of Avenue I; two lots on the east side of East Eighth Street, 200 feet north of Avenue I; eight and one-half lots on the east side of East Eighth Street, north of Avenue I, and two lots on the west side of East Tenth Street, 420 feet north of Avenue I.

Long Island.

The estate of Dr. E. A. Goodridge sold to the city for $12,000 the property on Prince Street, near State Street, Flushing, which has been under lease to the city for several years and used as the 27th Precinct station house.

The Broadway Astoria Company, recently formed with Adam Stephan, Frederick Stephan, and C. W. Phillpbar as Directors, bought two plots of five lots each on Grand Avenue, between First and Second Avenues, and at Broadway and Third Avenue, Astoria, and will improve them with stores and dwellings.

Commercial Leases.

Charles B. Walker has leased for P. Murphy to the Standard Mills the building at 270 Church Street, and for the estate of John R. Graham the store at 208 Canal Street to Harris Weinstein.

White-Goodman have leased the four-story building at 226 Front Street to the Stevens Grease and Oil Company.

Irving L. Goldberg has leased for the Manhattan Leasing Company, for the Schulte Cigar Company the store at 1,016 Westchester Avenue for a term of years.

Joseph Calmenson leased for the Garden Improvement Corporation the northerly store in the premises 28-34 Allen Street to A. Miszrahi for five years at an aggregate rental of $10,000.

Willam A. White & Sons leased to Jacob Harris the store at 967 Lexington Avenue.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the store at 92 Worth Street to Joseph and Frank Gliroy.

Herbert Hecht & Co. sublet for Joseph Meltzer to the United Cigar Stores Company, for a term of years, store in the Johnson Building, adjoining the entrance.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

At 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

3d Av, 1,846, s e s, 25.6 ft n of 92d St, 18.9x100, five-story tenement and stores; B. J. King against Reuben Isaacs et al.; W. C. Noble, attorney; due, $15,101.64; taxes, &c., $305.40; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

3d Av, 1,848, w s, 44.5 ft n of 92d St, 18.9x100, five-story tenement and stores; E. J. King against same; attorney same; due, $18,876.82; taxes, &c., $305.71; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

NO. 47 AT 1,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 4,413, w s, 58.5 ft n of 181st St, 15x103.2, three-story building; A. W. Alexander against Sarah McClinchie et al.; Everett, C. & B. attorneys; due, $8,-558.22; taxes, &c., $658.90; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

Wilcox St, w s, 100 ft s of Barkley Av, 41.6x100x irregular; E. D. Coulter and another against Walter Hoffman et al.; J. P. Wilson, attorney; due, $1,172.18; taxes, &c., $814.78; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Jerome Av, 2,347, w s, 18 ft n of North St, 18x79.11, three-story tenement and stores; Minna Franke against E. C. Meaike et al.; H. C. Kudlich, attorney; due, $9,-472.99; taxes, &c., $851.65; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

27th St, 553 and 535 West, and 39th St, 534 and 536 West, for a three-story garage, 55x197.6; Parker Realty Co., Newburg, N. Y., owner; J. P. Benson, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

161st St, 512 and 514 West, for a two-story garage, 50x94; D. C. and K. Young, 312 West 112th St, owners; J. J. Lawlor, 380 West 23d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, s w corner of Grand St, to a three-story bank and office building; P. Zeitlen et al., 63 John St, owners; C. L. Calhoun, 560 West 163d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

83d St, 39 East, to a four-story dwelling; E. Crimmins, 40 East 48th St, owner; J. W. O'Connor, 9 West 29th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

14th St, 409 and 411 West, to a four-story market, &c.; J. S. Hermann, premises, owner; H. Unsalg, 1,476 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 311, s s, 23.1x76.10x irr, Elizabeth A. Hopkins to the Arnold Toynbee Home, on the premises. March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 27 ft n of 46th St, 24x95; David Dows to David Dows & Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $100,000, b. and s. and c. a. g. e., Feb. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

82D ST, s s, 230 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2; David Dows to David Dows & Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $125,000, b. and s. and c. a. g. e., Feb. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

EASTBURN AV, s s, 213.3 ft n of 174th St, 25x95; Joseph Weinstein to Rachel Harris, 1,754 Eastburn Av, mtg $4,250, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 26, Block 46, map of Morris Park; John A. Belles, referee, to Belia Wolfson, 4,144 Lexington Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x100.6; Harlem Realty Co., Inc., to Herman Klaus, 2,973 Decatur Av, mtg $43,500; March 1; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

225TH ST, 522 East, n e s, 25x100; Catherine Q. Speer to W. E. Vail & Co., Inc., 22 West 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $2,400, March 7; attorney, M. J. Moriarty, 22 West 1st St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$537

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RAYARD ST, 38, s s, 81 ft w of Bleecker St, old line, except part taken for 7th Av extension, being a gore at a e c l 4 n e s, 1.1 on s s, and 1.6 on n w s; March 1; James D. McClelland et al., 220 West 121st St, Union Hill, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c. attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

MADISON ST, 257, s e, 20x100, March 7; Jacob Hertzberg to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, interest as per bond.....$15,000

MAIDEN LANE, 61, n e s, 21.10 ft s e of Gold St, 8.1x21.6x irregular, prior mtg $31,-000; Front St. 63, s e s, 24.9 ft s w of Old Slip, 22.6x24.10, prior mtg $15,000; no interest mtg on both $3,000, March 1; Prudential City Real Estate Co. to William D. Howells, 130 West 57th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Samuel T. Carter, jr., 111 Broadway.....$3,100

PARK AV, n e corner 522 St, runs e 205.9x n 100.5x w 16.10x n 100.5 to s s 53d St x w 189 to a v s x 200.10 to beginning, Feb. 1; Montana Realty Co. to Franklin Trust Co., 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, trustee for bondholders, 20 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $2,000,000; attorneys, Goddard & Ide, 120 Broadway.....gold bonds, $400,000

PEARL ST, 215, s w s, 87.10 ft s w of Platt St, 122.5x29.9x irregular, prior mtg $65,000, and Pearl St, 213, w s, 20.10x100.-16.6x109, prior mtg $16,000, March 7; Preferred City Real Estate Co. to George Bichster, at Boonton, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Samuel T. Carter, jr., 111 Broadway.....$5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 165th St, 78.11x200, leasehold building loan, March 6; Braddon Amusement Co. to Mary J. Krauser, Hotel Astor, 44th St. and Broadway, due May 1, 1936, no interest; attorneys, Loss & Connolly, 30 Nassau St.....$3,000

2D AV, 154, e s, 25.7 ft s of 10th St, 22.8x125, March 8; Jacob G. Adelsdorfer to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & J., 40 Wall St.....$15,000

7TH AV, 1,947, e s, 80.10 ft s of 118th St, 40x100, March 8; Charles O'Shea to Josiah H. De Witt, 40 West 51st St.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

117TH ST, 207-9 West, n s, 60 ft e of Riverside Place, 41x200, March 8; Teglia-Clement Building Co. to Elsie E. Powell, 130 East 70th St., 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$40,000

117TH ST, 39 West, n s, 25.3 ft e of 6th Av, 25x92, March 6; New York Electrical Trade School to Milo R. Maltbie as Chamberlain of City of New York; installments until reduced to 80 p. c. of value of premises, and then due 2 years after such reduction; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York.....$70,000

22D ST, 329 and 331 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, March 7; Charles H. Delage to Gisbrecht Scherer, 1,935, Atlantic Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000

57TH ST, 304 and 306 East, s s, 51 ft e of 2d Av, 31.6x80.5x irregular, March 7; James Baird to William H. Rockwood, 512 West End Av, and another, executors, &c., 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 166 Broadway.....$2,000

115TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x100.11, March 7; Annie Smith and estate of Samuel Rosinski to Arthur H. White, 231 Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $21,500; attorney, Hy. Meyer, 280 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

EASTBURN AV, s s, 213.3 ft n of 174th St, 25x95; Rachel Harris to Joseph Weinstein, 1,704 Eastburn Av, Feb. 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

HULL AV, n w s, 251.6 ft n e of 204th St, 40x100; Mary A. Hamilton to Odie B. Canavan, 535 West 144th St, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Clinch Canavan, 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn.....$500

LOT 28, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Belia Wilson to Rose E. Ashley, 749 St. Nicholas Av, March 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

MERRIAM AV, w s, 179.1 ft s of 170th St, 38.4x100; Haven Construction Co., Inc., to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, prior mtg $36,000, March 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.

MERRIAM AV, w s, 232.6 ft s of 170th St, 38.4x100; same to same, prior mtg $36,000, March 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$4,000

PARK AV, e s, 202.6 ft n of 138th St, 222.8 ft to Canal Place x90x222.7x50; Whitegate Co., Inc., to Max Hirsch, 210 West 140th St., prior mtg $61,000, March 7, 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

VYSE AV, e s, 81 ft n of 176th St, 42x100; Finance Operating Co., Inc., to Liberal Trading Co., Inc., 51 Chambers St, March 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan B. Finkelstein, 51 Chambers St.....$1,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 50x101; Selvin Realty Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 506 Willis Av, prior mtg $44,000, March 6, due as per bond; attorneys, Pirlimanf & V., 261 East 149th St.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,682, e s, 16.8x74.3x18.8x 72.6; Theo. Gutman to Finance Operating Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, correction deed, mtg $4,000, Feb. 7; attorneys, Reeves & T., 31 Nassau St.

SAME PROPERTY; Finance Operating Co., Inc., to Ellis J. Donelan, 84 Charles St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 7; attorney same.

PARK AVENUE ST, JOHN, n w corner of Fox St, 50x100; Howala Construction Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, March 5; attorney, J. H. Elzner, 217 Broadway.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 102.5 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100; George H. Lawrence et al., executors, &c., to John Richerer, jr., 544 East 147th St, May 26, 1916; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 279 East 149th St.

SAME PROPERTY; Walter Whewell, executor, to same, ½ part; June 14, 1916; attorney, same.....$50

DECATUR AV, w s, 130 ft n of 201st St, 37.6x100; Lena Knaus to Isabella M. Cantwell, 1,000 Southern Boulevard, March 1, mtg $8,000; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

EASTBURN AV, s s, 213.3 ft n of 174th St, 25x95; Joseph Weinstein to Rachel Harris, 1,754 Eastburn Av, mtg $4,250, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 28, Block 46, map of Morris Park; John A. Belles, referee, to Belia Wolfson, 4,144 Lexington Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x100.6; Harlem Realty Co., Inc., to Herman Klaus, 2,973 Decatur Av, mtg $43,500; March 1; attorney,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

137TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; all conveniences; references.

50TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well furnished front parlor, room adjoining; light housekeeping.

81ST, 316 WEST.—Rooms in richly furnished apartment to sublet, singly or en suite. Columbus 1611, Apt. 6.

81ST, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large room; electricity; kitchen; bath; refined; $16 weekly.

82D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

45D, 47 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractive large room; private bath; telephone; $9.

66TH, 31 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable couple; gentleman also; smaller room.

67TH, 118 WEST.—WEST HALL.

Large, front room, with private bath.

10TH, 138 WEST.—Room; steam, electricity; private bath; private house; gentleman only.

72D, 333 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; other rooms; exclusive.

72D, 272 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Cheerful room for business gentleman, refined family; conveniences. Block.

16TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; references exchanged.

78TH, 321 WEST.—Basement room; suitable one, two; bath, steam, electricity, hot water.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $8.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

60TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence, large rooms, with, without private baths; electricity, steam heat; $6-$15.

84D, 146 WEST. (Anderson Annex.)—Single, double rooms, running water, electricity, elevator. Anderson.

52D, 8 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; all conveniences.

54TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; south room; running water; reasonable.

50TH ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with and without private bath; running water, electric light; board optional. 6039 Bryant.

90TH ST., 320 WEST. (Apt. 32.)—Two well-furnished light rooms; electric light; elevator; absolutely private family; two.

106TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; first-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 18.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Large, airy room; small private family; gentleman; on Morningside Heights.

113TH, 415 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive, sunny front parlor; bachelor apartment, $1.

116TH, 406 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; business person; $5. Apt. 24.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Well-furnished, comfortable room; elevator apartment; telephone. Cronin.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; B'way subway; gentlemen; $3. Apt. 21.

149D, 612 WEST.—Private family; large, light room; elevator; reference. Audubon 6224.

150TH, 570 WEST.—Mahogany furnished bedroom for lady; no other roomers. St. Nicholas 8871, Apt. 2B.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9782. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (92d St.)—American family would rent unusually large room with private bath; gentlemen preferred. Telephone 5349 Riverside.

WEST END AV.—Superior room; private bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 3080.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Front room; adjoins bath; gentleman; $10.

New Jersey.

Private Canadian family wish to let two or three very desirable rooms; residential section; steam heat, electricity near; excellent table board; convenient to trains. Phone 476M Orange.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires board and room, private American or English family; southern exposure; electric light; no other Japanese boarder; Riverside Drive or other quiet place; $6 or less week; breakfast and dinner extra. "Japan," T 221 Times Downtown.

REFINED GENTLEMAN wants furnished room with private family, preferably in elevator apartment house, west side, between 86th and 96th sts.; state rates; must be moderate. Address K 30 Times.

QUIET, REFINED young lady wishes two comfortably furnished light rooms in first-class apartment between 34th and 79th Sts.; not over $30 monthly; reference given and required. Address T 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires accommodation with very refined, confidential family; high-class elevator apartment, between 57th-72d, West Norman, W. 67 Times.

LADY would like large room in high-class apartment; or share apartment with lady, between 57th-60th Sts. Phone 8545 Columbus.

Spanish.

BUSINESS MAN desires comfortable room and breakfast between 66th and 50th Sts.; give full particulars. T 240 Times Downtown.

BACHELOR lawyer, Protestant, desires room near bath; private family; moderate terms; best references. T 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants comfortable room, congenial; private family, east side. T 213 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

81ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths, steam heat; electricity; references.

86TH, 29 EAST.—Large front, sunny room, third floor, suitable for two.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

81ST, 53 WEST.—Small room, table board; references; men preferred.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, with board; table guests; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; running water; near bath; excellent table.

56TH, 56 WEST.—In select house with owner; handsomely furnished, large room; electricity; first class every particular; individual service; Southern cooking; $30 week two persons.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; small room; running water; suitable for gentleman; table guests.

72D, 255 WEST.—Large double front room; also single room; table guests.

72D, 340 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.

Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

76TH ST., (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, double rooms, three flights; private baths; steam; electricity; reasonable; best table.

79TH, 114-122 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New; modern; good home cooking; special to permanent.

81ST, 121 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

97TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, quiet, accessible neighborhood; large rooms, southern exposure, lavatory, adjoining bath; excellent table and service; gentlemen only. Telephone 3084 Riverside.

100D, 249 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; high class; board optional. Riverside 6048.

154TH, 553 WEST.—The Lafayette Inn; desirable rooms with board; near Broadway subway station.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes from Times Square, Yonkers, N. Y. 90 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Boating, Bathing, Skating Room. Concerts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.

THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

FIFTH AV., 1—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, Lexington Av. and 29th St.—Exclusively for women; why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6400.

WEST END AV., 878, (Corner 73d, Opposite Oakwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Attractive rooms, excellent board, $10-$15; gentlemen. Payne.

WEST END AV., 946.—Artistic looking, newly furnished rooms; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; convenient to transportation; references.

WEST END AV., 581.—Attractive rooms, suite or separately; electricity, steam heat, with excellent board; references.

WEST END AV., 894, (86th St.)—Large, desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS GIRL and father wish two rooms and bath, preferably with private family; east side, below 59th St; state full particulars. T 219 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with breakfast and supper; prefer out of town; state terms, transportation, &c. P 172 Times.

YOUNG business woman; west side, 72d-96th sts.; cheerful surroundings. R 180 Times.

ROOM wanted in private family, with breakfast. T 180 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Are there two congenial business men who would appreciate the freedom and comforts of a real home in an aristocratic suburb 30 minutes from Grand Central Station? Four delightful rooms. For particulars address K 82 Times.

Westchester.

BRONXVILLE.

Private family will take 4 or 5 people to board; all comforts of a refined home. For particulars phone Bronxville 375W.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker, '16 Olds "8."
'16 Reo Six, '16 Chandler Roadster.
'16 Lozier Touring, '16 Dodge Winter Tour.
'16 Mitchel, '15 Overland "80."
'16 Stutz Speedster, '14 Abbott Roadster.
'16 Chalmers, '14 Buick Roadster.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
835 WEST 57TH. BRYANT 2411.

Becker-Diendricks, 1,717 Broadway; Columbus 6933. If you are looking for a high-class car, consult us.

1916 Locomobile, 6-38, 7 pass. touring.
1915 Flat, 6-54, 7 pass. Sport model.
1916 Packard, 1-35, twin-6 landaulet.
1916 White brougham limousine.
1916 Stutz roadster.
1916 Hudson super-six cabriolet.
1915 Locomobile, 6-48, 7 passenger.
1915 Peugeot, 14-32, 4 pass. touring.

BUICK runabout; late model; condition throughout like new; electric starter, lights; $465. Mr. Haine's car, 150 West 55th.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1916, four-passenger, excellent; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING,
LIKE NEW, $1,000.

In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $300 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, touring, a car that improves with use. Mercer. Special race about, speedy and able; 1916 Overland touring car, seating five; 1915 Paige six-cylinder touring car; 1915 Overland, with Winter and cape tops, at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce Arrows, Packards, Mack, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 6545.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day, or month; owner drive. Autem 7695.

CHALMERS.—Lady would rent 1916 Chalmers, with careful chauffeur, reasonable. Phone Riverside 9066.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. A. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phones 4218-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Automotion Auto Co., 171 West 59th. 6818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Elegant limousine for rent, week or month; owner drives; most reasonable; best references. Phone Academy 571. Schwartz.

PACKARD-LIMOUSINE, WESTINGHOUSE SPRINGS, recent model; owner drives. Circle 1294.

Will rent to private party 8 cylinder landaulette Cadillac, perfect condition, by month; reasonable. E. K., 57 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS wanted for spot cash; all makes. 1,761 Broadway, telephone 2476 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to Y. M. C. A. to school; Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7320. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPING or secretarial position by young woman of exceptional accounting and stenographic experience. T 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; full charge office; highest credentials; $16. T 92 Times.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—Sit. wanted by competent young couple; English-American; entire work small family; no laundry; city or country; references. Hamilton, 471 West 224.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

COMPANION-Lady, stylish, refined, seeks position companion young lady; splendid housekeeper. Telephone 5205 Audubon.

Competent on various grades of comptometer work; salary, $20; bright, clever, Christian girl, and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, 41 Times Downtown.

CULTURED LADY, college education, desires position as literary assistant, correspondent, translator, or tutoring; thorough knowledge French, Dutch, German; typewriting; Theater, 61 West 114th.

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; 10 years' experience; capable and efficient; references. A. L., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; home preferred; remodeling. Kelly, 973 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1168.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, wishes position in widower's family; call any time. 3,670 Bainbridge Av., Williamsbridge, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Woman of refinement wishes country position; reference. B. A., Times, Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FILING.—Neat appearance; downtown preferred; $8-$9. T 222 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; formerly assistant office manager; commercial and advertising experience; salary $15. T 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, educated, rapid; clean-cut correspondence; initiative; $15. T 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; German and English; desires position downtown. T 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' brokerage experience; best references; Canadian. West witch. 1,144 Clay Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, more than ordinary ability, desires position in country. T 89 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, two years' experience central office. Ellen Marshall, 800 East 69th St.

WOMAN, with 5-year-old boy, would like position in hotel or boarding house; references; quiet, steady; chambermaid, waitress, seamstress; experienced. Marg. Schultz, 347 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BRAINY, hustling, college-bred American, with genuine sales ability, seeks connection where he can grow. P 180 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business and uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, (27.) executive and correspondent; ten years' experience; familiar especially with importing business; consider any commercial line. Z 235 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior 21, N. Y. U. accountancy student, 6 years' bookkeeping experience; willing to start at moderate salary. T 220 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Considerable experience; best references; wants position with certified concern only; college and accounting school graduate. P 179 Times.

A COMPETENT EXECUTIVE.

Age 33; married; thorough and expert accountant; experienced in up-to-date efficiency methods; have held high executive position; general manufacturing, automobile and public service corporation knowledge; can manage successfully large force of employes without friction and produce maximum results at minimum expenditure; there is surely a position that I can fill; one that calls for a display of initiative and executive ability, which, together with a marked degree of intuition, will prove a valuable asset in every way; I am a worker of the highest type, which my past record will prove. K 31 Times.

ARCHITECT, (37,) experienced all classes of work, desires engagement with corporation; competent to take charge and carry through work from start to finish; new buildings, alterations. T 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; open, close, disentangle books; temporary work; can fill in time; $2 per day; reliable man of mature age; Al reference. T 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 33, Scotsman, thoroughly experienced, competent to take charge and assume responsibility; references; bond; $30-$35. S 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced; cashier, assistant to credit manager; high school education; reasonable salary. E. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST.—Long experience; good reference; salary moderate. P 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 4 years' experience university graduate. S 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) wishes position; moderate salary; best references. P 92 Times.

BOY, (17,) two years' office experience, desires position, broker's office. T 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. F. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4054.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, mechanic; 8 years' experience; foreign, domestic cars; best references. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8281.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1890J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 26; careful driver; commercial or private; city or country; good references. Domenic, 349 West 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single; excellent references; $20 weekly; country preferred. T 75 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—City or country; 3½ years' experience; references; careful driver. T 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) single, wishes position, private; city or country. T 84 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, executive, organizer, of proven ability, (28;) 10 years' experience advertising business, all branches; intensive and thorough worker; will start moderately if prospects are good; highest credentials. P 166 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Many years' experience as a writer; dictates smoothly and rapidly; salary $20. T 82 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 11 years' experience in design of heavy machinery; electrical experience in sales engineering; intricate transmission problems, desires change. T 212 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Broad experience designing general and automobile machinery; executive ability. T 233 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED, COMMON SENSE,
with ten years' executive office experience.

Aggressive, loyal; familiar with all branches office routine; capable correspondent and publicity writer.

Will fit in where dependable assistance is wanted. E 51 Times.

EXPERIENCED MAN, with manufacturing and selling experience in ribbons; employed. Z 261 Times Annex.

GARDENER, Japanese, wishes position on private estate; expert in Japanese art of cutting and making; all branches of horticultural work; highest references, character and ability. P 151 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, &c.—Live, up-to-date man and wife, as manager, hotel or club; city or country. T 207 Times Downtown.

IMPORT OR EXPORT.

Young man, (28,) ten years 'experience; English, French, German, Spanish correspondent; first-class bookkeeper; trial balance, controlling accounts; best references; factory experience. Z 255 Times Annex.

LAWYER.—New York State practicing lawyer of good standing and experience, of initiative, hard and ambitious, and American of refinement, desires to enter business world and affiliate with responsible merchant or concern offering future prospects. T 211 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, young, desires good opening. T 88 Times.

MANAGER, office, expert accountant, credit man, systematizer, sales manager, desirous making change, preferably out of Manhattan. Efficiency. T 202 Times Downtown.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, 38, refined, desires position. P 150 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
American, 26, initiative, executive ability, traveled, conversant accounting, stenography, custom house consular procedure, Spanish, seeks connections. Aggressive, Times Harlem.

MILITIAMAN back from Texas wants work, indoor or outdoor, where application will tell; age 24; high school education; two years in bank; references. K. M., 2,960 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, Credit Man—Al executive and accountant; for last 6 years with large commercial house; highest credentials. A. Schwarz, 1,131 Longfellow Av., New York.

POSITION wanted by man with thorough all-around business training in office, factory, and railroad management; qualified executive; clean record; locate anywhere within reason; interview required. T 90 Times.

SALESMAN.

Outside, in town experience in ladies' trimmings or shirt waists. T 58 Times.

SALESMAN—Young man, age 24, desires to enter selling field; have had short experience. S 381 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, ambitious, desires connection with reliable firm; machinery or electrical goods. T 234 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-OFFICE MANAGER, understands steel manufacture, experience legal and corporation matters; knows Spanish; good stenographer. S 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 23, desires part time employment, preferably mornings. P 146 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate, eight years' experience, including manufacturing, designing, plant maintenance and equipment, desires position; salary moderate. Z 236 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, or assistant, by man of 36, with 17 years' experience handling freight rates and claims; capable, industrious, temperate; salary $40 weekly or more. Address P 168 Times.

VALET OR BUTLER, first class, by refined, Jap; desires employment bachelor or family; recommended; wages $20. T 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position; a college graduate; prefers something demanding executive ability; experience in legal line, having had two years' actual practice; also five years general merchandise; can also do stenographic work; salary no object, future being aim. S 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Young college educated man with some experience in office work and salesmanship desires connection with reliable concern where advancement may be secured through investment. Reply, stating particulars. T 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) active, good education, 3 years' bill of lading clerk, desires position export or manufacturing concern; proven selling ability; highly recommended. P 180 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, E. E. student at Cooper Union, neat, conscientious worker, desires position with some electrical concern, (no construction work.) T 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, (1915,) neat, aggressive, wishes position offering advancement; salary, $10-$12; references. P 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced in express company details, seeks position. P 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,971 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, desires position. Wrankstein, 973 Home St.

YOUNG married man, 26, good education, desires employment. T 227 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.,

require

MILLINERS AND APPRENTICES.

Light workroom and good salaries offered to applicants; excellent opportunity for advancement.

GIRLS,

16 to 18, starting with good salaries; good care, and competent training for advancement to higher positions.

STOCK GIRLS.

Tall, active girls for suit and dress departments; good salaries, good care and training for advancement given by our Educational Department.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.

BUYER.—Wanted in an Eastern city of over 100,000, a woman to buy for and manage women's and children's hosiery and underwear departments, women's gloves, men's and women's umbrellas. Let your letter be complete in detail, with all the positions you have held, whom you have worked for, how long in each place, and position held in each place. State age and salary expected. Address Z 239 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS in a family of American adults; must be competent and have personal city references. Call in the morning, 147 West 77th st., private house.

COOK.—Excellent; references; good disposition required; white. Victor, 21 East 82d. Come evenings.

DICTAPHONE operator and office assistant wanted by export and import house; state age, experience, and salary expected; future opportunity for right party. K 312 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK wanted; experienced; $8 and advancement; state religion. K 311 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small family; good wages; city references essential. Z 208 Times Annex.

GIRL (colored) wanted for general housework in the country; must have good references; wages, $20 to $25. Box 4, Mahwah, N. J.

GIRL to do general housework; no washing; $30 per month; three in family; city references required. Call today, Apt. 8-S, 318 West 100th St.

GIRL, about 16 years of age, to assist in mailing department; letters and circulars. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess to teach children, under 10 years, in the morning. Address E. E., 26 Gramercy Park, N.

MILLINERS.—Copyist and makers. Ogilvie, 22 West 57th.

NURSE or attendant for institution work; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, experienced, to care for infant and assist with boy of 2; $30 to $35; references. Telephone 5443 Riverside.

NURSE.—Entire charge 14-month baby; good salary. Hamburger, 249 West 102d.

OPERATORS OPERATORS

on infants' hats and caps; experienced hands can earn from $12 to $15 weekly; learners taken. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER

To buy office, girl with one or two years' experience; must be neat in dress, able to take notes on 100-125 and operate machine at 40-50 words per minute; high school graduate preferred; about $12 weekly to start, with unusual opportunity for advancement. Apply Personnel Director, R. W. Lockwood, 450 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for large publishing house; must have initiative, be quick, accurate; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday; surroundings congenial; write stating age, religion, experience, &c. T 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for correspondence, billing, and filing in accounting department; state age, experience, religion; $16. S. M. Co., Room 1,806, Vanderbilt Concourse.

STENOGRAPHER.—One of ability, with some experience in collection agency business; state salary, age, and experience. K 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced at least 3 years; rapid and correct; steady position; $12 per week; advancement; references given and required. Z 241 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—An private secretary in downtown office, Italian or Spanish young woman—one speaking English. Room 1606, 277 Broadway, or 'phone 813 Worth.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, young lady for builder's office; experience preferred; state salary, &c. T 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in printing terms; must be A1; steady; $12 to $16 start; advancement. P 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, who is capable typist; state experience, age, salary required. T 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be fast and accurate; $10 to start. P 181 Times.

SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS.—Salary, $50 and maintenance. Apply, with references, to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Box 197, Station C, Cleveland, Ohio.

TEACHER OF TYPEWRITING.—State experience and qualifications; excellent opportunity for good disciplinarian. Box S, 775 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Young lady wanted by large corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to handle very busy board; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $50 per month. S 391 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and general office assistant with experience and knowledge of billing, filing, and office detail, capable of interviewing visitors; only responsible and well recommended applicants need apply; state age, nationality, experience and salary expected. Electrical Department, P. O. Box 1,347, New York City.

FOREMAN WANTED
To take charge of wood-working department in wood heel factory; good position for man capable of producing high-grade wood heels. Apply to
A. E. LITTLE & CO.,
LYNN, MASS.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN,
BETWEEN 16 AND 23 YEARS,
FOR
TELEGRAPH POSITIONS,
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
TYPISTS PREFERRED.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,629.

WOMAN—Wanted, in law office woman between 25 and 30, who is an experienced telephone operator and filing clerk; salary $15. T 237 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted to make herself generally useful as working companion; no menial work; state salary and experience. K 83 Times.

WOMAN wanted for afternoon work only in secretarial capacity; state lowest salary and experience. K 86 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, able to operate Monitor switchboard; excellent opportunity; $15. BOOKKEEPER.—Flint company, $15; bank, $15; decorator, $18; manufacturing, $15; importer, $18; assistant in commercial office, $12.

TYPIST.—Chemical house; make out bills, $10; educational, $9; medical, $12; insurance, $8; advertising, $12.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced handling general correspondence files, $12; office assistant wanted; telephone operators, permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, $75 a month; Elliott-Fisher operators, $15; typists, Remington, Underwood, $2.50 per day. Business Service Bureau, 209 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings; beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 103 Park Av., Room 802.

STENOGRAPHERS, (7,) $10-$12; typists, (5,) $9; others. Commercial Agency, 350 B'way.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-546 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most essential. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Shorthand, Typewriting and Correspondence. Courses limited. Catalogue. Fred. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PRATT SCHOOL, 61 West 49th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing general examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

$10.

This week only, Day or Night, plays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1894. GAFFET'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Fully competent senior account wanted for well established United States; neutral country; state age, salary, and experience. T 214 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Must have had classified experience; a good position open on an out-of-town newspaper 20 minutes from New York City; must be a hustler, with a clean record; good salary and commission; permanent; give and full details in first letter. Energetic, 205 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS — Several who have made good; unusual proposition; commission basis. 10 Wall St., room 616. Mr. Montell.

ADVERTISING.—Experienced solicitor, liberal commissions. Wilson, 151 Grand.

2:30-5:30.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.

Experienced in high-class low-cost residence work; position in Boston; Call at Prince George Hotel, 28th St., between 5th and 6th Av., between 12 and 1:30 Thursday and Friday.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take charge of accounting in small mining camp in Rocky Mountains; elevation 7,000 feet; give age, experience, and all details. N. 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for manufacturing firm; state experience, reference, age, salary. K 313 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED OF 16 TO 18, TO FILL SEVERAL POSITIONS, SUCH AS PUSH-CART BOY, MAIL SORTER, AND MESSENGER; MUST HAVE SOME EDUCATION AND APPEAR WELL; SALARY $7 TO $8 WEEKLY. PARK & TILFORD, 520 WEST 42D ST.

BOY WANTED, OF 16 TO 18, TO WRITE UP DRIVERS' DELIVERY SLIPS; MUST BE QUICK AND INTELLIGENT; HOURS, 7:30 TO 6:30; SALARY $8 WEEKLY. PARK & TILFORD, 520 WEST 42D ST.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and giving reference, T 226 Times Downtown.

BOYS, preferably with high school education, to start with large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary, $6 to start. Apply, with references, Eckhardt, 220 West 43d St.

BOYS of 15 to 17 desiring positions as runners, messengers, and other positions in Wall Street should communicate with S 256 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good chance for bright, clean boy with advertising agency; age 15. Apply between 9 and 11 or between 12 and 1. J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Av.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. P 17 Times.

BOY 16 years of age wanted in banking office; public school graduate preferred; reply Advance, T 208 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 17 or over, law office; salary $6. T 208 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

COLLECTOR of rents in tenement houses; one with experience preferred; salary. T 238 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT who is familiar with securities traded on New York Curb; salary $25 per week to start; state age and experience. Write Box T 228 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN., HAS AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS COST CLERK. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THIS LINE OF WORK. ADDRESS P. O. BOX E, BRIDGEPORT.

COUPLE wanted to go to the country, wife as cook, husband as butler; state experience and wages expected. J. E. H., Room 709, 200 5th Av.

DESIGNERS, structural steel, wanted for New York designing office; only first-class men experienced on industrial plants need apply; submit complete details, experience, and qualifications. Z 242 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN—Graduates of manual training or technical school, opportunity to work up in ship and yacht work; only full-blooded American need apply; wages in proportion to ability. The Greenport Basin & Construction Co., Greenport, Suffolk County, New York.

FOREMAN WANTED
To take charge of wood-working department in wood heel factory; good position for man capable of producing high-grade wood heels. Apply to
A. E. LITTLE & CO.,
LYNN, MASS.

INSPECTORS for New York and suburban retail delivery house, $18 or $20 to start, according to previous experience; good work for right men with ambition and future; salary; a real opportunity to get ahead; cash security required. P 174 Times.

LABORERS wanted for work out of city; steady employment. Apply Pennsylvania Railroad, Free Employment Office, 109 West 31st.

MANAGER.—Cotton piece goods man wanted who is thoroughly experienced in jobbing, both buying and selling; salary. Address, giving full details of past connections and experience, S 340 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man as assistant to bookkeeper. Apply in own handwriting, stating full particulars. Address Box 141, 1,029 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY by a wholesale woolen house; exceptional opportunity; state age and full particulars. K 308 Times Downtown.

PACKER, experienced, for publishing house; must be active and capable of assisting shipping clerk. McCall Co., 236 W. 37th. Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MULLEN HEIRS WANTED.—IF THE heirs of EDWARD MULLEN, who was in 1848 engaged in the wholesale tobacco business at 128 Front Street, will communicate with the undersigned they may learn something to their advantage.
COT, LAT & DUNSMOOR, Attorneys,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gustav Schwab.—Father died Feb. 24th. Important that you communicate at once. Any one knowing Gustav Schwab's address please communicate with Anton L. Schwab, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTER.—YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 22 AND 35, ACTIVE, STRONG, AND WILLING TO WORK; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD WAGES. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M., ROBBINS DRESS C

GEO. A. HEARN LEFT $7,074,156 ESTATE

Merchant and Art Collector Owned Land Estimated to be Worth $1,695,500.

HE HAD $2,388,914 IN CASH

Paintings in His Store and in His Home, Which Included Many Old Masters, Put at $441,415.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden filed his report yesterday on the estate of George A. Hearn, art collector and head of James A. Hearn & Son, in which he finds that Mr. Hearn left property worth $7,074,156. The net estate, after deductions for legal and administration expenses and debts of $405,926, is $6,-680,532. Mr. Hearn's interest in James A. Hearn & Son, including good-will appraised at $1,530,014, is $2,173,558.

The merchant owned thirty-two parcels of realty, all between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, valued at $1,695,500. The most valuable holding was the store property at 8 to 12 West Fourteenth Street and 6 West Thirteenth Street, appraised at $455,000. An apartment house he owned at 31 to 33 West Twelfth Street was estimated to be worth $220,000. A mortgage on this property was paid after his death.

The decedent's largest single asset was cash aggregating $2,388,914, of which $2,250,570 was deposited with his firm. Appraiser Ludden's report showed that neither Mr. Hearn nor his three sons-in-law, George E. Schanck, Clarkson Cowl, and Herbert S. Greims, who were his partners, drew a salary, for the reason that the firm bought solely for cash and required a large working capital. At the time Mr. Hearn died the firm had a capital of about $5,000,-000. The partners were entitled to drawing accounts according to their interest in the firm, Mr. Hearn being entitled to $16,500 a year, Messrs. Cowl and Schanck to $11,250 each, and Mr. Greims to $8,000.

Among the assets of the firm at the time Mr. Hearn died were investments aggregating $2,257,958, of which $1,038,-670 was the value of item parcels of stocks and $1,219,182 the appraisal of twenty-four bond holdings. The net profits of the firm for the three years prior to Mr. Hearn's death were $1,515,-330. The surviving partners, who were executors under Mr. Hearn's will, contended that the good-will of the business was not so great, the appraiser figured; because the store has been left "high and dry" by the removal of the retail dry goods district uptown, and that the necessity of offering bargains to women shoppers to attract them to Fourteenth Street left far less profit than before Mr. Hearn died.

The total value of Mr. Hearn's collection of art objects was $504,254, made up as follows: 437 paintings, $441,415; 465 Oriental carvings, $44,800; 368 miniatures, $10,723; twenty-seven Oriental rugs, $6,850; nineteen embroideries, $1,625, and 927 books, $3,291. He had 205 paintings in his home at 46 East Sixty-ninth Street valued at $352,-775. In his store were 232 paintings worth $80,190, and 352 ivories appraised at $38,830. A collection of eighteen paintings at the Metropolitan Museum was worth only $7,850. Theron J. Blakeslee, a Fifth Avenue art dealer, who committed suicide not long after Mr. Hearn's death, owed the merchant $85,000, for which he held a number of paintings as security.

Among the paintings in Mr. Hearn's residence valued at $2,000 or more were: John Constable, "Bust Portrait of Himself," $2,500; A. H. Wyant, "In the Adirondacks," $8,000; C. F. Daubigny, "Passing Storm," $5,000; E. Van Marcke, "Landscape and Cattle," $7,500; George Romney, "Miss Gordon," $5,000; Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Miss Barron," $3,000; A. H. Wyant, "Summer Morning," $2,000; Jacob Maris, "The Beach at Scheveningen," $5,500; George Inness, "The Wood Gatherers," $12,000; A. H. Wyant, "Gray Landscape," $2,000; C. F. Daubigny, "On the Oise," $5,000; C. Verapronck, "Lady with a Fan," $3,000; J. M. W. Turner, "Fits Alan Chapel," $7,500; J. B. C. Corot, "Regions of Fancy," $15,000; C. Troyon, "Farm Landscape," $4,000, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Dr. Burney," $2,500.

CHAUFFEUR GETS 30 DAYS.

Uncontrolled Autos Are "Ferocious Animals," Magistrate Says.

Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday ruled that automobiles are "ferocious animals" unless properly controlled and that chauffeurs and drivers employed by the city are just as amenable to law as ordinary citizens. The first decision was for the benefit of Matthew Quinn, 23 years old, of 415 West Forty-seventh Street, who was sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison for operating a Black and White cab while intoxicated. He ran into another taxicab at Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, but did not hurt anybody.

James Lesene of 49 East 133d Street, a street cleaning driver, got the second decision, together with a fine of $2, for not getting off the car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue when he was told to by Patrolman Jacobs.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Ten dollars reward for return of (contents intact) black leather handbag, lost at Rialto Theatre, Wednesday afternoon, containing money, keys, and several papers intended for the "Turn to the Right" historical rhyming contest. Mrs. A. Strassman, care Hudson Theatre Bldg.

LOST—Between 52d and 53th and 5th Av., hand-crocheted handbag, with inserted colored beaded flowers, containing gold purse and gold pencil studded with turquoise, also moire memorandum book. Reward for return to office, Hotel Gotham, 55th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 44TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST—Wednesday evening, March 7, gold bracelet watch, in Broadway Theatre, 42d St. or Lexington Av. car, between 41st, 50th; liberal reward if returned; no questions. M. D. Goodell, 111 East 50th St.

LOST—Platinum and diamond ring, at Winter Garden or taxicab, on way to Bretton Hotel; liberal reward offered if returned. Mrs. Farrell, Hotel Breslin, Room 1102.

LOST—White gold lorgnette, Thursday, Biltmore Hotel, subway Grand Central to Columbus Circle; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Gold ring, set with three diamonds, lost on Sunday. Return S. S., 230 West 79th, apartment 5f; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond cluster ring, ruby setting. Liberal reward if returned to cashier, Waldorf.

LOST—In Fulton Theatre, Wednesday, long chiffon scarf, heirloom; reward. Z 356 Times Annex.

LOST—Old-fashioned cluster diamond ring, mother's gift, loved for association; liberal reward. A. Gilman, Hotel Somerset.

LOST—One silver Syrian necklace, between 52d and 55th Sts. Thursday; reward. Z 284 Times Annex.

LOST—Large pearl earring, March 6; reward. Hotel Wellington, 7th Av. and 56th St.

LIBERAL Reward—Red Bank, N. J., to 16 East 80th, city, diamond platinum bracelet, about 25 diamonds. 16 East 80th.

REWARD—Tuesday, gold watch bracelet, blue enamel edge. Holman, 611 West 113th. Tel. Morningside.

$100 REWARD.

for cigarette case, platinum and gold stripes, last Monday evening about town; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD.—Return of string of 53 pearls, with diamond clasp; lost March 3, between 67th and 68th Sts., Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small white Highland terrier, Wednesday evening, near West 68th St., collar, West Connecticut license; reward. 167 West 68th St.

$50 REWARD for return of Sobel Pomeranian stolen from Black Swan Inn, Bellmore, L. I.; no questions asked. Louis Williams, Bellmore, L. I.

CARRY SHIPS 'IN STOCK.'

New York Shipbuilding Co. to Have Supply of Freighters on Hand.

A new departure has been decided upon by the officials of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, which is starting construction of four standard freight-carrying vessels to be carried "in stock." These ships will be completed as rapidly as possible, and the company will benefit by any appreciation in the value of tonnage which may be worked in the next few months by the growing scarcity of ships.

The corporation is enlarging its plant by 50 per cent. to take care of the construction of the battleships Nevada and Washington, and will make use of some of the additional capacity to build vessels on its own account. These can be turned out much more rapidly than orders for others, as they will be types which have been built many times in the past. There will be no duplication of molds, patterns, or specifications, and it is expected to have the four vessels ready for delivery in a year.

It was said yesterday that the extreme scarcity of ships has made it profitable to follow this method of financing construction, as the ships, when completed, or even when partially completed, command proportionately better prices than are commanded by contracts for delivery at distant dates. Japanese shipyards have been building and selling for their own account throughout the past two years.

REBUKES BOUCK WHITE.

Court Sustains Prosecutor, Who Reprimands Him for Levity.

The crowd which filled Judge McIntyre's part of General Sessions, where Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, and ten of his followers are on trial for burning the American flag at an outdoor service held last June, was moved to laughter yesterday when White, who is appearing as his own attorney, asked William F. Cox, a reporter called by the prosecution:

"Is it not a fact that you and other reporters made a vicious attack on the cake which was served at the meeting?"

Assistant District Attorney Rorke, in objecting, declared that the propounded question gave a good insight into the levity with which the accused were treating their trial. Judge McIntyre sustained Mr. Rorke.

William Suppes, a reporter for the New York Sun, testified that the accused men gave evidences of rejoicing when the American flag was cast into the "melting pot," blazing from a tripod.

The trial will continue today.

RUSSIAN CANDLESTICKS $420

Four Bring the Top Price at Drake Sale—Total to Date, $18,003.

Returns for the Drake sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon were $8,204, making a grand total to date of $18,003. Four remarkable Russian brass candlesticks with square base and four feet brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Seaman, agent, for $420. To the same buyer went an old Spanish sugar pan of hammered copper for $140. An unusual Dutch milk can of brass, with two handles, spout, and cover, went to Seaman for $170. An English brass milk can with a British coat of arms on the front, and the words, "W. Lambeth, Cow Keeper," went to Clearwater for $100. To the same buyer went a Dutch milk can of brass for $200.

Mrs. W. E. Owens paid $100 for a remarkable seventeenth century Italian copper plaque and $140 for an old Dutch milk can of brass with many interesting patches. Mrs. Van Slyke paid $105 for a pair of seventeenth century Dutch candlesticks of brass.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

NO DAMAGES FOR O'CONNOR.

Loses Action Against Ship Line for Having Been Detained by British.

Michael J. O'Connor, a Harlem liquor dealer, who sued the International Mercantile Marine Company for $100,000 damages because the British authorities detained him on the American liner St. Louis at Liverpool, lost his suit yesterday. A jury in the Federal District Court before Judge Manton returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. O'Connor, an American citizen, is the owner of the Leitrim estates in Ireland, and on Oct. 24, 1915, the reached Liverpool en route to Ireland.

An official of the British Government directed Captain Jamison of the St. Louis to detain Mr. O'Connor on board, and warned him that a violation of the order would subject the Captain to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. In his complaint Mr. O'Connor charged that the steamship company had broken faith in having failed to land him in England, and that his detention had affected his health.

Counsel for the defendant said that in detaining the plaintiff Captain Jamison had acted as the legal representative of the British Government, and this view the jury sustained. Mr. O'Connor said that he would appeal.

'MODEL BLOCK' IS SELECTED

Sixth Avenue, Between 48th and 49th Streets, to be Adorned.

With the active support of the city administration and the lighting companies, the Sixth Avenue Association, which is trying to improve conditions along that avenue, met at the Hippodrome yesterday and selected the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets in which to demonstrate the possibilities of better illumination and a higher standard of store displays. It is intended to have the "model block" ready for the Easter shopping season.

Crochet

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

Mourning House — 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Lv. New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Ar. Chicago 9:55 P. M. (Lack. R. R.)

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CELESTINS VICHY

Prepared for GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CALLS OLD MASTERS BOGUS; SUES VOLPI

St. Louis Collector Alleges That Pictures Bought Here for $8,400 Are Worth Only $200.

ECHO OF GREAT ART SALE

Thomas E. Kirby Defends Italian Expert's Good Intentions — No Other Works Questioned.

On the charge that two paintings, sold last November at the American Art Galleries by Professor Elia Volpi of Florence, Italy, as old masters, were not genuine, Justice Hotchkiss granted an attachment for $11,800 yesterday against any property of Professor Volpi's that may be found in New York. The attachment was issued in a suit brought on an assigned claim of Jackson Johnson, a millionaire art collector of St. Louis who paid $8,400 for the pictures. The paintings are "Carolus de Mallery," sold as a Peter Paul Rubens, and "Augustin Lomelini," sold as the work of Anthony Van Dyck.

The sale of Professor Volpi's paintings from the Davanzati Palace and the Villa Pia, Florence, occupied eight days last November, and realized $944,192. When the sale ended Thomas E. Kirby said it was the greatest sale ever held in this country, judged by the general excellence of the collection. Many Titians were sold, and among the purchasers were Joseph E. Widener, Henry C. Frick, Otto H. Kahn, the Metropolitan Museum, Boston Art Museum, Minneapolis Art Museum, and the Rhode Island School of Design. Professor Volpi's collection represented the work of many years. He purchased the Davanzati Palace as a home for the paintings, but the change in conditions due to the war caused him to present the palace to the Italian Government as a museum and bring all his paintings to this country for sale.

An affidavit on which the attachment was granted said that the paintings were worth only $100 each, and that they had been genuine they would have been worth $6,000 each. Mr. Johnson, in another affidavit, said he was not an expert judge of paintings, and that in buying the pictures he relied on the description in the catalogue. He said he had been informed by Martin Hofer, an art expert of 45 East Fifty-seventh Street, that the pictures were not genuine, and were worth only $100 each. Mr. Hofer, who is a dealer under the name Warwick House, Ltd., in New York and London, bid in the pictures for Mr. Johnson at the sale.

When questioned last night Mr. Hofer said the suit had been brought after correspondence with Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Galleries. He said he had bought about $50,000 worth of the 944 pictures, but had no doubts as to any but the two named.

Mr. Kirby said that the controversy was between the purchaser and Professor Volpi, since no picture is sold under a guarantee. He said, however, that every opportunity for inspection was given before the sale.

KILLED FUGITIVE; MUST PAY.

Verdict Against Patrolman for $500 Damages in Widow's Suit.

A verdict for $500 was returned against George A. Lehnhoff, a patrolman, in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday in the $25,000 suit of Mrs. Jennie Michaels of Forty-seventh Street and Jackson Avenue, Corona, who sought to recover for the death of her husband, Allen Michaels, shot and killed by Lehnhoff July 24, 1915.

Lehnhoff had arrested Michaels on a charge of disorderly conduct and was taking him to the station when he broke away. The policeman fired at the feet of the fleeing man. The bullet struck a stone and glancing up, penetrated Michaels's back.

Lehnhoff was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, but was acquitted. Later he was fined fifteen days' pay by the Police Commissioner. The Court of Appeals sustained this fine, holding that Lehnhoff had shown recklessness in firing.

Jewish Publication Meeting Mar. 25

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America will be held at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, March 25. The society announces that it has published the first edition of the new translation of the Bible, and the first volume of "The History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," by Dubnow. The "Songs of a Wanderer," a volume of poems by P. M. Raskin, is now being delivered to members. During this year the society will publish "The History of Bible Translations," by Professor Max L. Margolis, the "American Jewish Year Book," the second volume of Mr. Dubnow's book, and a collection of stories by Jehudah Steinberg. In its address to members the society states that it "believes that Judaism can best be served by a very extensive distribution of its books."

Fashion

Elegance—refinement—perfection of mechanical detail are attained in the Rauch & Lang Electric.

It is sufficient to know that your car is a Rauch & Lang.

Sixty-four years of building Fashion Vehicles of unquestionable first quality certainly dictates in these models the highest achievement of the automobile age.

Power, ease of control, safety, luxurious roomy interior, triumphs of coach building, infinite pains in the smallest detail, compel universal admiration for the Rauch & Lang. Please suggest convenient demonstration appointment.

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For $40 Per Month

Your Electric can be stored, oiled charged with current, washed and polished at

The Electric Garage

Central Park West and 62nd Street
Daily delivery and call, $1.50 weekly

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TO PUT UP PRICES

Wholesale Rates for Spring and Summer to be Increased a Cent and a Half a Quart.

MORE SMELTS PUT ON SALE

80,000 Pounds of Fish from the Pacific Issued by Mayor's Committee to Sell at 6 Cents a Pound.

The Dairymen's League, which forced an increase in price for milk sold in this city in a fight with distributers last Fall, announced yesterday a schedule of wholesale prices for the Spring and Summer which average 1½ cents a quart above the price that prevailed in the corresponding period last year. Many familiar with the milk business predicted that this would send milk to 12 cents a quart retail, 1 cent more than at present.

Prices in other foodstuffs, especially beef, pork, mutton, and poultry, kept on climbing yesterday, in some instances reaching a level 10 per cent. higher than that of last week.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee yesterday put 80,000 pounds of fresh Pacific Coast smelts on the market at 6 cents a pound retail and also supplied grocers with more than 15,000 pounds of Brazilian beans and more than 10,000 pounds of hominy to sell at 6 and 4 cents a pound, respectively. Grocers accepting smelts, beans, and hominy agreed to sell rice purchased privately at 6 cents a pound, although reports from wholesalers were that they were asking 1½ cents more for a pound of rice than before the committee and other agencies began circularizing the public in an effort to cause the widespread substitution of rice for other more expensive articles of diet.

The Dairymen's League issued this statement from its office in this city:

Price schedule of milk for the next six months, based on 3 per cent. milk:

	1st Dis. for 100 lbs.	2d Dis. for 100 lbs.
April	$2.20	$2.10
May	2.15	2.05
June	1.95	1.85
July	2.20	2.10
August	2.35	2.25
September	2.35	2.45

Three and one-half cents for each one-tenth point butter fat to be added. Grade A milk, 15 cents added. Grade A milk based on 98 barn score. Grade B milk based on 95 barn score. The First District embraces territory up to 100 miles from New York City. The Second District is beyond that limit. Contracts with dealers are based on Grade B milk.

It was said yesterday that the big distributing companies in the city would discuss the advance in prices yesterday, but it was learned that they expected to hold a meeting in a few days to discuss their plans. The chief question they will consider, it was said, was whether to fight the league again in an effort to keep down prices or to accept the prices and pass the increase on to the consumer. One step may be an attack on the legality of the actions of the Dairymen's League. Many have contended that the dairymen, in combining and agreeing upon prices, violated the Donnelly act, the anti-trust law of the State, and the Wicks Committee, in its report to the Governor, observed that the dairymen were acting "in almost open defiance" of the law. The committee said that their cooperation was not in itself evil, but should be carried on under the supervision of the State Government.

FOR JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Pacifists at Meeting Tonight to Urge Plan on the President.

The Emergency Peace Federation will offer a resolution at the pacifist mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall tonight calling on President Wilson to submit to a "joint high commission" all questions in dispute between this country and Germany. Among the speakers will be Congressman Meyer London, Professor Emily Greene Balch, and Joseph Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners.

The federation yesterday sent to President Wilson a letter justifying the pacifists' opposition to the armed ship measure.

Vaudeville Actors Go on Strike.

A strike of the White Rats of America, a vaudeville actors' union, will go into effect as soon as all the members on the Marcus Loew circuit can be notified, according to an announcement made last night at the headquarters of the union in this city. At the Loew theatres, which maintain a vaudeville program in addition to motion pictures, it was said that business would be conducted as usual. Five Loew theatres in Chicago and two in Boston were said by officials of the union to have been forced to close by the strike.

Stransky, Hurt, to Conduct Today.

The Philharmonic Society announced last night that Josef Stransky, its conductor, had sufficiently recovered from his recent automobile accident to conduct the concert at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, though still obliged to wear some bandages applied by his surgeon.

FARMERS WARNED TO KEEP THEIR SEEDS

Department of Agriculture Finds a Material Reduction on Farms Compared with Other Years.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An inventory of the quantity of cereals of the 1916 crops remaining on farms March 1, made by the Department of Agriculture and announced in its March crop report today, disclosed a material reduction of stocks as compared with other years. Heavy exports of wheat, corn and oats to supply the warring European nations have reduced farmers' stocks.

The high prices offered for those cereals have been so tempting to farmers that the department has issued warnings to farmers not to part with their valuable seed and thereby endanger the coming season's crops.

Corn on the farms on March 1 was about 789,416,000 bushels, compared with 1,116,539,000 bushels last year. Wheat held on the farms on March 1 was about 101,365,000 bushels. Last year 244,448,000 bushels remained on the farms on March 1. Oats on farms was about 393,985,000 bushels, compared with 598,-148,000 bushels last year. Barley on farms was about 32,841,000 bushels, compared with 58,301,000 bushels last year.

A supplementary statement said wheat in country mills and elevators on March 1 is estimated to be 89,614,000 bushels (14 per cent. of 1916 crop,) compared with 155,027,000 bushels a year ago.

LEND TINOCO $3,000,000.

Costa Rican Banks Unite in a Loan to the New Government.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 8.—All the banks here have united in a loan of $3,000,000 to the Tinoco Government under the most liberal conditions.

General Federico Tinoco, former Minister of War, was proclaimed Provisional President of Costa Rica late in January after a bloodless revolution which overthrew the Government of President Gonzales, who is now in the United States. The new Government has not been recognized by the United States, and notice has been given by the State Department that no claims arising from dealings with the unrecognized Government would receive consideration by the United States.

PERU RESTORES QUIET.

President Pardo Names a New Minister of the Interior.

LIMA Peru, March 8.—President Pardo today appointed Dr. Exequiel Munoz, attorney of the Superior Court, as Minister of the Interior in place of José Garcia Bedoya, resigned. The Government has sent troops to the centres of the recent disturbances. No breach of the peace was reported today.

A Lima dispatch on March 7 reported serious political disturbances in various parts of Peru and the assassination of three Deputies. President Pardo, it was said, had not up to that time accepted the resignation of the cabinet in its entirety, only Minister of the Interior Bedoya having been permitted to resign.

Ball to Revive Border Memories.

Newspapermen and magazine writers who were correspondents with the Pershing expedition into Mexico and on the border, and a number of National Guardsmen have planned a "Rio Grande Rally," to be held on the night of Thursday, March 29, in Webster Hall, 125 East Eleventh Street. The affair is to be a costume ball, in which all who attend must wear Mexican, Texas, or military costumes, according to the advance announcement sent out by Gregory Mason, who was The Outlook's correspondent in Mexico. A limited number of tickets will be placed on public sale at Tyson's, McBride's, and the Newman theatre ticket agencies. The proceeds are to go to the Red Cross.

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230-232-234-236 W. 47th St. NEAR BROADWAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

WRIT STAYS INQUIRY INTO WEST SIDE PLAN

Order to Show Cause Obtained on Behalf of Mayor Mitchel and Other City Officials.

CITES SUPREME COURT SUIT

Action Now Pending Will Permit an Orderly Review of the Case, City Counsel Asserts.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on behalf of Mayor Mitchel and other city officials, granted late yesterday afternoon an alternative writ of prohibition staying temporarily the investigation of the New York Central Railroads' proposed west side project, which was to have been conducted by Justice James C. Cropsey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn tomorrow. An order to show cause on next Wednesday why the stay should not be made permanent accompanied the writ.

Thomas F. Magner, Deputy Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn, applied for the writ in the Mayor's behalf. He declared that a political conspiracy had been organized to discredit the city administration and to defeat the proposed contract. In addition to assailing the motives of the opponents of the plan, Mr. Magner questioned the constitutionality of the charter provision under which Justice Cropsey had ordered the inquiry.

The Deputy Corporation Counsel pointed out in his argument yesterday that an action was pending in the Supreme Court which insured an "orderly and a judicial" hearing of the issues raised by the five citizens who had applied for the investigation tomorrow. He referred to the restraining order obtained on Jan. 15 by ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste. Mr. Bennett argued for a continuation of this order on Jan. 26, but the city's representatives refused to appear on the plea that they had not had time to prepare their case.

"We charge that the plaintiffs in the action for a court investigation by Justice Cropsey do not want such an orderly, judicial determination of the facts, without hysteria or politics, as would be assured by a trial," said Mr. Magner. "If the plaintiffs had a case they would permit it to go to trial on its merits and not ask for this investigation. They would be willing to go to court in the regular way. We contend that the five petitioners for the investigation were actuated by political motives rather than by any desire to benefit the city."

Ex-State Senator Bennett, when he was told late last night that an alternative writ of prohibition had been granted, said:

"I will appear for the five petitioners for the investigation on Wednesday. I do not think a permanent stay will be granted. I think the city's representatives did not seek the proper remedy. Their application shows they are afraid of a court investigation, and that Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, notwithstanding their promises to appear, are afraid to take the stand."

Westchester's Safety Committee.

The Westchester County Committee of Public Safety will be formally appointed on Monday. It will consist of about 150 men of prominence residing in the county. William B. Thompson of Yonkers will be Chairman. The objects of the committee are to encourage patriotism, to protect the homes, lives, and property of the people, to initiate steps looking toward the conservation of the food supply, and for increased production by the cultivation of all tillable land in the county, and the organization and enumeration of all men for military and naval duty for the protection of the country. Included in the list of committeemen will be John D. Rockefeller.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

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We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,750 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	$5,000
12,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	16,000
16,000 at 4½%	on five-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	27,000
24,000 at 4½%	on five-story and basement brick apartments, value	38,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

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New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 4890 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

MORTGAGES $124,545,000.

Filed at Jersey City to Cover Rubber Companies' Bonds.

The United States Rubber Company and the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company filed with the Register of Deeds in Jersey City yesterday two mortgages amounting in the aggregate to $124,543,100. The United States Company mortgaged its plants in fifteen cities, as well as securities of a number of subsidiary concerns, for $97,232,000. The Rubber Goods' mortgage for $27,-252,100 covered plants and equipment in eleven cities and securities of other companies held in the treasury. Both mortgages were executed to the Central Trust Company of New York, running for thirty years.

This procedure was forecast some weeks ago, when the United States Rubber management said $60,000,000 new mortgage 5 per cent. bonds by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and announced that steps would be taken to group most of the constituent concerns into a single unit. The United States Company is heavily interested in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. The purpose of grouping the numerous departments is to reduce operating expenses and fixed charges.

Yale Club to Hold Patriotic Meeting.

A special meeting of the Yale Club of New York to which all Yale men are invited, whether or not members of the club, will be held at the clubhouse tonight at 9 o'clock to pass resolutions expressing the sentiments of Yale men on the present crisis in the affairs of this country.

ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

Special Walking Sticks 95c

Friday and Saturday Only.

A great selection of canes in Malacca, Pearwood, Panama, Cornell, Bamboo, Nilgera, Hungarian Ash, Pimento, Dogwood.

At 95c they're astonishing values. Get yours today or tomorrow.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today on the Fifth Floor

The Final Clearance of Men's Clothing

Consisting of odds and ends accumulated after an extraordinary busy season.

No alterations—no credits—no exchanges. None C. O. D.

¶ All we have to say on the subject is: Look the following details over carefully, and if there is anything you want in the list, act quickly, or you will want it in vain. Broken sizes only.

30 Tuxedo Coats . . . were $20 to $32 . . . reduced to $13.50 and $19.50
69 Dress Coats . . . were $25 to $35 . . . reduced to $13.50 and $19.50
125 Sack Suits from stock . . . at $10.00
30 Winter Overcoats, Saks-made, small sizes . . . at $13.00
198 Pairs of Trousers left from suits . . . at $3.25
120 Sack Coats and Coats and Vests . . . at $5.50
10 Frock Coats and Vests . . . at $11.50
30 Frock Coats & Vests, braided and silk lined . . . at $19.50

Continuing today the display and sale of

$50,000 Worth of Men's Fine Shirts

¶ No matter in which direction a man's preferences may run, he will surely find a very pleasing assortment in this rare collection of men's shirts for Spring and Summer wear. Every type of man has been provided for, and, despite abnormal market conditions, in point of material and workmanship better shirts were never before offered at these prices.

Cotton Shirts, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50
Silk Shirts, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $6.15

¶ Shirts for Outing, Sports, Day and Evening wear are well represented in a full range of staple and novelty weaves, in every kind of stripe and richly colored Jacquard Figure designs. Some of the weaves:

In Cotton Shirts.

Oxonian Cloth, Linette, Sax-Cloth, Radioux, Soie Brilliant, Cannelle Cloth, Crepe Jacquards, Imported and Domestic Madras.

In Silk Shirts.

Heavy Tub Silks, Broadcloths, Japanese Mummy Cloth, Crepe de Chines, Soie Brilliant, Silk Poplins, Silk Jersey.

Sale Ends Saturday

Copyright Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

We've made it possible for you to buy your Spring or Summer Suit—now—for less money than you paid last year. But you must act quickly—for this Sale ends Saturday.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring and Summer Suits at $19.50

We're offering here a large stock of the best Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring and Summer Suits—carried over from last year—formerly $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $35 and $40.

Varsity Fifty Fives, sport suits, pinch backs; magnificent values here. Many part or full silk lined; some of imported goods.

You still have the opportunity to buy Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats at reduced prices—$19.50 to $38.50—but not for long.

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Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings